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PASSING TOPICS

NOW UNDER PUBLIC ADVISEMENT.

Colonel Hammond's Appointment Speech—The Presidential Reception—The Debate on the River and Harbor Bill—The War on Collector Clark.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Colonel Hammond made his speech on the appor tionment bill yesterday to a full house. It is always very difficult to get the attention the body in the rush of business which comes toward the end of the session. But after the clear voice of the Georgia representative had rung a few sentences through the hall there was a perceptible hush, and soon afterwards a close attention from both sides to what he was saying. His style is especially fitted for debate, having the rare qualities of clearness, precision and condensation. He is not lavish of words and does not, as many of our public speakers do, presume on the ignorance of his hearers by unnecessary amplification. Few men can touch much in an hour or say was enough to unnerve an ordinal debater to try to speak to stless house, but the Georgia t about it as calmly as if he ssing a jury; did not mind the a few minutes on the confusion; gradually silencing it by his steadcaught the weary ear of the assembly held it close to the end of his speech. olonel Hammond has been highly commented on his effort. It will help the ong influence he is so rapidly acquiring re. He did not state how many representatives he would like to have. Few of the Georgia members have expressed themselves on this point. They are in favor of less than 310, but as to the particular number there may be some difference.

——There is more talk of an extra session than there has been for some time. It is said that some of the leading republicans are going to urge upon Garfield the necessity of calling congress to meet soon after the 4th of March. Old members say the house is much further along with its business than usual, but to one unaccustomed to congressional proceedings its progress appears very slow indeed. Yesterday they had the patriots at work from ten o'clock to nearly daybreak this morning. Late in the afternoon they locked them in to keep a quorum, while the sergeant at arms sent out his deputies after absent members.

If there should be an extra session it will spring such questions as will put the parties in sharp antagonism and test the strength of the new administration. It would, therefore, be a risk for the republicans, but it is said that as able leaders as Blaine, Edmunds and Conkling have carefully considered the chances and are in favor of the extra session.

Garfield goes into office with the support of every faction of his party. The republicans who favor an extra session feel that it will be the means, if properly used, of clinching their hold on the country and of aggravating the dissatisfaction in the ranks of the democracy.

——President Hayes gave a grand diplomatic reception last evening, which the representatives of the various foreign powers attended in full court dress. The display was interesting, giving a sort of kaleidoscopic view of different national styles. Since Washington has been so crowded the receptions at the white house have not been as pleasant as usual. There is lately a jam which makes it impossible to enjoy the occasion.

A $3 000 portrait of Mrs. Hayes is soon to adorn one of the parlors. It is donated by the ladies who think she deserves some memorial for keeping wine out of the white house for four years. Petitions signed by thousands of women have gone to Garfield, begging him to adopt the same teetotalism, but he has so adroitly dodged the issue that the pop of champagne is expected in the halls which have had a four years' drouth. The average political bummer will consequently be more at home there than he has for a long while.

——I am glad to learn that Second Lieutenant Jonn Sage, of the Fifth artillery, has been nominated to be first lieutenant. A promotion was never more patiently awaited or more truly deserved. Lieutenant Sage is well-known in Atlanta. He was at McPherson barracks a year but is now with his company at Key West.

——The widow of the lamented Frank Lipscomb, of Athens, has a shiny boarding school here. Among her pupils are eight or ten Georgia girls. Her little daughter Blanche is a child of most remarkable precocity. She recited once at DeGive's opera house when she could hardly walk. She is yet a wee bit of a little beauty, but she appeared as one of the stars in a literary-musical entertainment which was given to a large audience Tuesday night. Her recitations and songs are exquisite.

——The death of Senator Matt Carpenter has caused universal sorrow in Washington. He had such a warm, magnetic nature that he was admired and beloved as few men ever are. Some of his most devoted friends were extreme democrats. To the masses of the people he was singularly attractive as the graceful wit, the strong debator, and the ringing orator, whom they loved to hear as well as any man who has addressed the country from Washington in the last few years. There is a general feeling that one of the great men of the country has fallen.

——In the Texas delegation sit two ex-Georgians. One is Olin Wellborn, who began his legal career in Atlanta and moved to Texas about 1858. The other is David B. Culberson, who went from LaGrange to the army and then to Texas as adjutant general of the state. He is now serving his third term in congress, and is a nephew or cousin of A. B. Culberson, of the Atlanta bar.

——I called on Emma Abbott yesterday. She asked me particularly about the Young Men's library, which she gave a benefit when old Atlanta last season. She will not be south this winter, but is coming next season and promises Atlanta two nights at least. Her success brightens continually. New York and Washington both received her most cordially. Brignoli and Castle are her tenors, while Miss Maurel and Miss Rosewold both sing so well that they rest her two nights in the week sometimes—always one night. Tom Karl, the Irishman with a German manufactured name, is not with the troupe now. By-by, for he is better than either handsome Castle with his fast failing voice or ugly old Brignoli with his insufferable conceit.

Mr. Wetherill, the husband of Emma Abbott, used to be a druggist. He is the right sort of husband to have, both because he is good looking and because he makes a careful business manager. He and his little wife have salted down about $150,000 for the rainy days of later life.

I might object to the grammatical architecture of the letter from "Visitor," but on such a question tastes are liable to disagree

——Captain W. A. Reid, of Eatonton, has succeeded in pushing through the senate a claim of $194 for some printing done several years ago.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Georgia showed up well on the floor of the senate yesterday. The river and harbor bill was warmly discussed yesterday. Senator Brown, not discouraged by failure before the committee, again tried to get more money for the Georgia rivers named in the bill, for Brunswick harbor and for Romney marsh. His speech in support of these amendments was a model of sound argument, clearly presenting the claims of Georgia to better consideration in the bill. He was heard attentively, as he always is, but his earnest efforts failed because of a general determination to pass the bill as it had been reported.

Last night Senator Hill made a very strong appeal in favor of the bill. His remarks had that ring which he gives to all his efforts before the senate and elsewhere. His oratory is a delightful relief from the common run of senatorial dullness. In his speech last night he argued powerfully for the principle of improving the great waterhighways as the means of checking the power of railroad monopolies. The speech was one of the few Mr Hill has made at this session, and it was heard with the greatest interest.

I have it on good authority that Marshal Fitzsimons intends to resign soon after the 4th of March to engage in the insurance business. This will bring on the scramble for his office a little sooner than was expected. Major Smyth, it is said, will be one of the strongest candidates. His influence with Blaine will give him a good hold on the administration But is he sure of any support from the Georgia delegation? In a contest for such an office the presidents is supposed to consider the recommendations of the representatives from the locality or state to be affected. I do not know that any of the Georgia representatives are opposed to Major Smyth, but I do not think that he could get their support as soon as some other republicans who are mentioned in this connection. Mr. J. C. Freeman, of Atlanta, is said to have some friends in the delegation who will indorse him as their choice if a republican is to be chosen. Mr. Kimball could certainly get the favor of some of the delegation and other strong influences here if he applied for the office, but I learn that he will not do so. He was willing to take it a few weeks ago when Mr Hayes came so near giving it to him, but it is said that he has since concluded that he has enough to interest and employ him outside of this office.

Hon. Lem B. Anderson, of Covington, how a member of the legislature, is mentioned as a probable candidate, with strong backings from both parties.

There is one republican in Georgia who would make a formidable candidate for this or any other office he wants in that state under the next administration. I refer to Dr. H. P. Gatchell, of Atlanta, supervisor of the late census in the first Georgia district. He is a liberal republican who joined the Greeley movement and has never harbored sectional prejudices. He came to the south not to look up outrages, but to help develop the country. He has done much by his letters in commendation of our soil and climate, and in generous praise of our people to induce immigration as well as to give the north a correct view of our condition. While these are reasons which commend him to democrats, he has a hold on the republicans, because he has always faithfully adhered to the principles of that party. And then he has a stanneh friend in the president elect whom he knew well in Ohio. There are several other prominent republicans whom he could command for almost any service. I do not know that the doctor ever even thought of applying for the office of marshal, but it occurred to me that a scramble among those who are already talked of might end in the choice of some such quiet, efficient man as he. Certainly there is no republican who would be more acceptable to the people of Georgia generally, and his appointment would insure an honest, faithful administration of a very important office.

The republicans now in office in Georgia are beginning to come on or to send on friends to save the way for the next four years, if possible.

Mr. R. D. Locke, the assistant postmaster at Columbus, is here watching the political currents.

Mr. George Chamberlain has been here for some time.

The Atlanta post-office will not be vacant for some time, and if the present administration remains as satisfactory as it is now there will probably not be much fuss over the next appointment.

——The fire on Collector Clark is kept up with scarcely any intermission. Long printed lists of charges are scattered thick over Washington by that wing of the republican party to which Clark does not belong, and Clark's friends in the wing to which he does belong are just as busy with their counter-proofs. Notwithstanding the fact that public opinion has settled down to the conviction that Garfield means to have a stalwart administration, there will be plenty of democratic applicants for his favor from Georgia and other southern states. Especially will these applications come from the men who boast that they are breaking the ranks of democracy, and call themselves "independents." At home their tones are mild and their plea is for "purity" in the party, but here they take a bolder stand and offer as their chief recommendation to republican favor the injuries they have done the "bourbon democracy," as they style the organized party with which nine-tenths of the democrats in the state are in the habit of voting

I noticed the explanation of the absence of certain Georgia members from the house the other day which was penned for you by the "fine Italian hand" of "A Visitor at the Capital." I must protest against the disrespectful allusion to the distinguished member from the seventh, who is called "Old Felton." I must also protest against the contemptible insinuation that Colonel Hammond would oppose anything which was to the interest of his state under the constitution. As to his position on the proposition to increase Savannah's appropriation, the "visitor" who desires so much justice displays either ignorance or malice. The truth is that Colonel Hammond had prepared a strong appeal to the house in favor of the amendment; and after consultation with Governor Brown, was ready to make a very strong co-operative fight in both houses for the increased appropriation And yet "Visitor" hints that Colonel Hammond would, if he had not been sick, have opposed the amendment offered by General Cook. Before this writer throws scorn at the inaccuracy of another, it would be well for him to move out of his own glass house; and while he is commending the "Record" to the closer study of your correspondent, he should remember that a knowledge of the rules of honorable conduct is more important than eveh the minutest information as to congressional proceedings

L. E Campbell and B C. Davis have been appointed store-keepers and gaugers for the second revenue district of Georgia.

F. H. R.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Enthusiastic Meetings in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, February 28.—A very large land league meeting was held in East Forty fifth street this evening. John Deverey was present, and was loudly applauded on entering the hall. Mr. M D. Gallagher explained the aims and methods of the land league. There was danger, he said, that persons not informed on the Irish land question would be led to look upon this movement as an effort to subvert the vested rights. This was not the case, for we are true, as some of the newspapers in England had said, that all, or nearly all, the present landed proprietors of Ireland had not received their titles from the land estates court. He mentioned some of the largest land owners whose fathers had received whole districts of the land stolen from the people for disreputable services rendered the English government. The fact was that the land of Ireland had been stolen by force and arms from the people, and its return to the people would be only the restoration of stolen property, but the land league did not want to take the land from the present possessors without compensation, and it was proposed to give a fair price, to be paid by the tenants in installments. There are two very strong reasons why American people should give their sympathy to the movement The Irish landlords reap immense luxury in London and Paris, at the expense of America. Hundreds of thousan dollars are sent to Ireland every by Irish sons and daughters in America, to pay exorbitant rents, to keep the roof over fathers and mothers and helpless little brothers and sisters. If the Irish people owned the land this drain would not be necessary, and money would be expended and invested here. Another reason is a political one. Irishmen and sons of Irishmen in the United States had ever proved themselves ready to sacrifice their lives in honor of America's cause. When the Irish people asked American sympathy and support, they were not begging, they were only asking for some return for what they had done for America. Large numbers of those present joined the league.

BROOKLYN, Feb 28.—At the Parnell land league meeting to-day, Supervisor Richard Lauer, native of Holland, referred to the treatment of the Boers in Africa by the British government, stigmatizing it as atrocious. He said he fully sympathized with the Irish, and advised them to act in the same way as the Boers had done to maintain their rights. This, he said, was the only thing left for them to do.

THE HURRYING CROWDS

Making Their Way to New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—A battalion of the Seventy-first New York regiment, accompanied by a large party of friends, arrived this afternoon also the Spaulding Guards of Buffalo. The visitor were met at Hammond station by the veteran company, Washington Artillery, who fired a national salute on the arrival of each visiting company and accompanied them to the city, where a large concourse of citizens, the Louisiana Field Artillery, Continental Guards and Boston Lancers were in waiting to receive them. The procession was formed, and the visiting military were escorted to the Washington armory, exposition hall, where a collation was partaken of, and addresses of welcome were made by General Behan on the part of the state, Colonel Richards for the military, and Mr. Albert Baldwin for Ex. A reply on behalf of the visitors. After luncheon the visitors were escorted through the principal streets to the headquarters of the Seventy-first on the steamer R. E. Lee at the foot of Canal street, and the Spaulding Guards to the St. James hotel. The visiting military attracted great attention by the excellent order in which they marched. Dr. George W Diemeyer, a well known physician, and many years secretary of the state board of health died to-day, aged 55. A few days ago Dr. Diemeyer stated that he had 77 hemorrhages of the lungs in the past 27 years.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—More than seven hundred people have gone from this city by river steamers to New Orleans to attend Mardi Gras and a much larger number have gone through by rail.

Some Pleased Excursionists.

GALVESTON, February 28.—The steamship Whitney arrived here yesterday, having on board Colonel Whiting and the Mexican excursionists on their return trip home. Not a connection was missed nor a case of sickness occurred in the party during the trip. They visited Puebla, Arizona and Jalapa, and pronounced the latter to be the finest spot in America. The country enjoys profound peace and prosperity and railroads are being pushed rapidly forward through out the entire territory. The excursionists, without exception, expressed themselves highly pleased with their trip.

Injunctions Asked For.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The motion of the counsel for the Western Union telegraph company to set aside the order for an examination of the president and sundry directors of the Western Union and the American Union telegraph company was granted in the superior court this morning, with $50 costs. The injunction restraining the Western Union company from issuing $15,526,500 of capital stock for distribution to the stockholders is continued, that question not yet having been argued. The injunction in other respects is dissolved.

A Little Error.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The clearing house made an error of $10,000,000 in their statement regarding their deposits on Saturday last. The decrease in deposits was reported as being $21,070,800, whereas it was only $11,170,800 This error makes a decrease of $4,471,900 in reserve, which results in the banks being $4,614,625 below the legal requirements

An Orphanage Burned.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 28.—The Catholic orphanage at Hyde park, Scranton, was burned to-night at 10 o'clock. Fifteen children were taken out dead and two others are miss-

FEDERAL FACTS.

THREATENING THE NATIONAL BANKS

Senator Edmunds Suffering from Bright's Disease—The Virginian Race for Spoils—The House and Senate at Work on the Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—A strong feeling has been developed in congress against the national banks. The verge of disaster reached in New York and the resistance to funding is charged to an attempt by the banks to coerce the government. Friends and defenders of the banks have been in a measure overawed by the tremendous prejudice that has been generated, and the chances are now that the more the banking interest resists the measure, the more likely is it to clinch the matter. In order to bring the matter up an agreement was entered into to-day between Randolph Tucker, who has the bill in charge since the death of Fernando Wood, and Mr Frye, who leads the opposition, by which it was decided to pass the bill in the house to-morrow. This was accomplished by agreeing to concur in the senate amendments, and cast aside all the work of the ways and means committee upon the bill since it came back amended by the senate. It is thought that this plan will succeed, and that the bill will go through without a hitch. Should this action be taken, it is believed that relief will come and further contraction stopped.

As a specimen of the feeling aroused, Senator Plumb, one of the three republicans who voted for the senate bill, said to-day: "I am a national bank president so I can speak without prejudice. I tell you the crisis has come when we shall see whether the banks run the government or the government the banks. I think the government has a right to fix the rate of interest it will pay, and it is no business of any set of men. It makes no difference to the people if Wall street gamblers do lose money or railroad stocks stop rising. It would make a difference if the hoes in the western cornfields should stop, and it is with the producers that the prosperity of the country rests. Let the bottom fall out of it, if it will. It is an artificial movement to coerce the government."

Senator Bayard said to-day that he thought the distress would be relieved as soon as the bill was passed and had become a law. There was undoubtedly great hardship being experienced now, and he did not know what would be the result. He had done what he could to remove the objectionable elements from the bill because he was a conservative man, and thought it unwise to give a shock to the money market The relations existing as to currency were so delicate he thought it unsafe to experiment. He was opposed to the Carlisle section and thought it a damaging measure He did not like to make any predictions as to the near future.

The treasury officials are very much incensed at the turn affairs have taken. The secretary ordered the purchase of ten millions of bonds to relieve the distress, and it is known that he is determined to do all he can to protect the public, so that the banks may expect that as fast as they took up money he will pour it out in every possible way Mr Gilfillan is of the opinion that the action of the banks is hasty and unwarranted, and that the circulation will be taken up which a reaction Mr Knox is much chagrined, and is about the only one about the department who does not openly condemn the banks for the impediments they appear to be putting in the way of the success of the operations of the government. The feeling generally in the department is that while the bill was not what it ought to be, any attempt to resist it to the embarrassment of the public is to be deprecated and denounced. Persons who have lately been in conversation with the president profess to believe that he will permit the funding bill to die without his signature.

A rumor is prevalent that Senator Edmunds is prostrated by the same incurable disease as that which carried off the Wisconsin senator He has been confined to his room for several days. It is authoritatively stated that his trouble is Bright's disease, and it further predicted that he will not be again in the senate this session. There is no truth whatever in the statement that Senator Carpenter had expressed a desire to be cremated. Dr William Fox, of Milwaukee, his family doctor, says that he was with him during the last days of his illness and on other occasions, and that he never heard an intimation from him to that effect; on the contrary, only a few days since he commended the burial service of the Episcopal church. Other friends, as well as his immediate family, pronounce the story untrue.

——Representative Jorgensen and Representative-elect Dezendorf, delegates from the republican party of Virginia to Mentor, have returned in excellent spirits, with smiling faces Mr. Jorgensen, who is a friend of General Garfield well in the house, found little difficulty, in the absence of opposition, in inducing him to accept his views of Virginia politics, and of the course of action which the republicans of the state ought to adopt. He laid before him a full statement of the condition of the republican the funder and the readjuster parties of Virginia, giving him a brief account of their respective histories, present strength and probable future. He alluded, too, to the humiliation he suffered last fall, when, without his knowledge or consent, or those of other leaders of the republican party, the republican national committee sent emissaries down to Richmond to negotiate with General Mahone, which emissaries fell into General Mahone's trap, blundered badly and lost the state to the party. Mr Jorgensen assured General Garfield that all of his conferes had been left alone they would have elected the Garfield and Arthur electoral ticket, and that the absence of the votes of that state from the republican column was solely due to the officious and unnecessary intermeddling of Marshall Jewell. Mr. Jorgensen explained the action of the republicans of the state this winter, in the adoption of resolutions pledging themselves to the maintenance of the party organization intact, and to non-affiliation with any other party, and urged an expression of approval on General Garfield's part, expressing his confidence in the success of the party in the future, if it was sustained fully by the next administration. General Garfield listened most attentively, and then commended the action taking by the republicans, and expressed an intention to support them in this laudable purpose. Mr. Jorgensen thinks he has distanced General Mahone.

——The following cases were decided in the United States supreme court to-day: Richard Prewitt and Josephine Prewitt, appellants, vs. Robert H. Wilson, assignee, etc. Appeal from circuit court of United States for northern district of Alabama. The decree was reversed with costs and the case remanded with direction to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Justice Field Harvey Ferry, appellant, vs. John J. McClure, receiver, etc., et. al. Appeal from circuit court of United States for district of South Carolina. Decree affirmed with costs Opinion by Justice Miller. Stephen E Jones, assignee, etc., appellant, vs Frederick K. Walker et al. Appeal from circuit court of the United States for the district of Kentucky. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Miller. Thomas B Coddington, appellant, vs. the Pensacola and Georgia railroad company, et al. Appeal from circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Florida. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Miller.

——The senate judiciary committee held their regular weekly meeting this morning, and again adjourned without taking action on the nominations of ex Senator Matthews, Judge Billings, and Messrs. Shepard and Jacobus for the appointment respectively as justices of the supreme court, circuit judge for the fifth circuit and United States attorney and United States marshal for the southern district of New York.

——It is learned on trustworthy authority to-night that the president has decided to issue his proclamation convening the senate in special session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 4th of March for the purpose of considering executive business, such as nominations for his successor's cabinet, etc.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Mr. Kirkwood, from the select committee on the subject, reported the testimony taken at the present session relating to the removal of Ponca Indians. Ordered to be printed. The president pro

The Isthmus canal question was referred to in connection with the statement by Mr. Windom that he would ask to submit some remarks upon it to morrow at three o'clock, and Mr. Eaton gave notice he would then press the resolution to a vote.

Mr. Davis, of Virginia, submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill. Adopted.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was received from the house and referred to the committee on appropriations

Mr. Wallace submitted the conference reports on the post office and Indian appropriation bills, which were adopted.

Mr. Withers presented the proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill directing the secretary of the treasury to examine and settle the accounts of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina, and of the city of Baltimore, growing out of the moneys expended by them for military purposes during the war of 1812. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Japanese indemnity fund bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Eaton.

After a long discussion upon the order of business, Mr. Eaton temporarily yielded the floor to Mr. Windom, who addressed the senate upon the resolution on the table declaring that the government of the United States will insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the construction of the isthmetican thoroughfare. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Windom's remarks the chair announced as the pending business the Japanese fund bill. It was, however, laid over, with the assent of Mr. Eaton to permit routine business.

Several communications were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Ransom the senate insisted upon its amendments to the river and harbor bill, and Messrs. Ransom, Farley and McMillan constituted conferees.

The Japanese fund bill was placed on orders as unfinished business, and the senate at 6:10 adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 10 o'clock in continuance of Saturday's session and proceeded to vote upon amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating $250 000 for the Baltimore post office was agreed to.

An amendment striking out the clause making an appropriation for the purchase of the Bragg and Polk papers was agreed to.

The next amendment was that appropriating $200,000 to enable the secretary of the navy to establish naval coaling stations on the isthmus of Panama. It was agreed to, yeas 94 nays 88 The bulk of the affirmative vote came from the republican side, and the bulk of the negative from the democratic side.

The house then at 10:50 adjourned, and at 11 the session of Monday commenced.

The consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

The amendment instructing the commissioners on the part of the United State to the international monetary conference, to use their influence to secure the recognition silver coin as a part of the money system of the governments joining in such conference, was rejected and stricken from the bill.

Separate votes were demanded on the various amendments relative to the amounts paid in the contested election cases, and it was not until 1:20 that the bill was finally passed—yeas 189, nays 38.

Mr. Blackburn presented the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Wells presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The agreement restores the Indian commission but strikes out the appropriation of $10,000 for the expenses of that commission.

Mr Reagan, of Texas, moved for a non-concurrence in the senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill and the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr Warner, of Ohio, raised the point of order that the bill with the amendments would have to be referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Reagan then changed the motion to a motion to suspend the rules and nonconcurrence in the amendments.

Pending the decision as to whether this motion was at this time in order, Mr Sparks, of Illinois, moved to dispense with the morning hour, but failed to get the necessary two-third vote in favor of the proposition, the republicans voting almost solidly against it.

Under the call of the states a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr Reagan then repeated his motion for a suspension of the rules, non-concurrence in the senate amendments and the river and harbor bill and appointment of a conference committee. The motion was agreed to. Yeas 179, nays 66 and the speaker announced the appointment of Messrs Reagan, Kenna and Hewitt as conferees upon the bill on the part of the house.

Mr. Atkins submitted the conference report on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, then, at 4:15, moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the business on the speaker's table for the purpose of taking up the funding bill.

Mr. Price raised a point of order that this motion was not in order until the unfinished business—the apportionment bill—was disposed of. He contended that not only was that measure unfinished business but it was the business upon which the house was actually ordered to proceed, and until that was disposed of, either by laying it on the table or withdrawing it, the motion to go to the speaker's table was not in order.

Mr. Carlisle said that if the point of order was not taken, he would raise the question of consideration.

The speaker said the apportionment bill could hardly be held in the light of unfinished business. Having regard to what had been done in relation to that bill, there had been an agreement to waive its place as unfinished business, and five gentlemen had been appointed on each side to confer upon the question, in addition to the gentleman from New York, Mr Cox, was not pressing the bill, and he would recognize the gentleman from Kentucky to raise a question of consideration.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, stated that the committee had conferred upon the apportionment bill had come to any understanding, and had instructed him, as chairman of the committee, to inform the house of that fact. The committee was functus officio. Therefore, the apportionment bill was just where it had been last Friday morning.

Mr Carlisle then raised the question of consideration and was recognized by the speaker.

Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, raised the point of order that this question was not in order against the measure upon which the main question had been ordered.

The speaker ruled that in view of the condition of the apportionment bill the question of consideration could be raised.

From this ruling Mr. Keifer appealed, which appeal was, after a brief discussion, on motion of Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, laid upon the table—yeas 121, nays 93. This was a strict party vote, the greenbackers sembles this week.——Mr. W. H. Cobb, our efficient deputy sheriff, had a right lively and somewhat dangerous tussle with one of the prisoners at the jail on Friday night. Cobb opened the door of the cell in which Mahlon Ambish was confined, in order to let the prisoner's wife in the cell, as she had come to the jail to see her husband. Just as the door turned upon its hinges Wimbish gave it a violent jerk, throwing it wide open, and sprang out. He caught Cobb by the throat and threw him down; Cobb grappled with him manfully, but was thrown down the staircase, about three steps. Wimbish ran to the window in the end of the hallway, tried to get out, but found it barred. Cobb recovered his footing and seized the negro and held on to him until assistance arrived. The noise in the jail attracted the attention of a policeman, who ran into the jail yard and entered the building in time to prevent any further demonstration on the part of Wimbish. The remarkable feature about the affair is the fact that although there were two or three other negroes in the same room with Wimbish, none of them took any part in the racket.——Dr. W. B. Hudson, who recently graduated at a Baltimore medical college, has returned home and will practice his profession here.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Colonel W. W Simpson is having a large carp pond dug near his residence.——Our merchants say last week was the best week for trade since Christmas, a good deal being cash sales.——Long trains of guano are being brought in daily and rapidly hauled to the country.——Our theater goers are in a happy state of mind; a fine season comes along every week and remains two or three days

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GRIFFIN, February 28.—I am pained to announce the death of Mr. T. R Mills, Sr., which occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son, Mr. Alan B Mills Mr Mills had lived to a man's allotted time, having reached his 75th year. Quietly the machinery of life ceased to move, and the angel of death beckoned him away, I trust to an higher sphere. The remains were carried to Savannah this morning for interment in Bonaventure cemetery. A large number of relatives and friends mourn Mr. Mills's death, and I tender them my warmest sympathy. He moved to Griffin several years ago from Savannah.

——It rained yesterday morning preventing services at any of the churches. It cleared off later, however, and last night large congregations were out, the one at the Methodist church being especially full. It was whispered through the church that a marriage was to take place immediately after the services, but I hear the rumor was unfounded, perhaps not altogether so either, as I also understood the young lady's family got wind of the affair and prevented its consummation.——Mr. John Hernandez arrived from Savannah to-day. Miss Maybell Powell came up from Barnesville on the 11 a. m. train Miss Leola Ransom arrived from Atlanta yesterday ——It is a dining room and not a "dancing" room Mr. J. W. Little is building, as announced in one of my recent notes.

CONYERS, February 28.—Rev. Henry Quigg preached a most inviting sermon at the Presbyterian church Sunday night last to a large and attentive congregation.——Prof Johnson, who has been giving lessons in vocal music at the different churches in our place, led the choir last night; the singing was excellent.——Mr. John Marbut, an old and highly esteemed citizen of De Kalb county, died at his home near Lithonia yesterday evening. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church at Lithonia at the time of his death; had been one at this place, also at Smyrna in this county. He had many warm friends in this county who will regret to hear of his death ——The weather is clear and a stiff wind from the northwest makes it a little disagreeable.

NEWNAN, February 28.—We have had a number of changes in our business houses this season. D. P. Woodruff & Son sold out to C. M. Stallings. Dant & Sharp recently dissolved partnership and left the business to be run by W. A. Dent. J. H. Lane retires from the firm of Fisher & Lane and M B. Pinson & P. W. Martin, formerly of Meriwether county, will unite with Fisher

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The News in General from Griffin, Roswell, Newnan, Eastman, Americus, Athens, Grantville, Barnesville, and Other Places Throughout the State.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

ROSWELL, February 26.—The streets of our little town begin to present quite a lively appearance. Business is on the increase, several new stores in the course of erection. Every one seems encouraged with the prospect of the speedy completion of the Roswell railroad, which work is being pushed forward, and our people look forward with considerable interest for the first whistle of the engine. Much credit is due the able president of the Roswell manufacturing company, Colonel J. W. Robertson, for his untiring energy in securing for the community the railroad, which will beyond all doubt rapidly increase the business of the town, and soon give it the desired prominence in the commercial as well as social world. We have a splendid climate, fine location and with the railroad facilities, Roswell will soon rank with other places in Georgia as a resort.——The new mayor and council were sworn in last Monday night, to serve for the ensuing year; Isaac H. Burney, mayor, with the following gentlemen as council: J. C. Tribble, J. C Fowler, A. S. Johnston, J. S. Wood, C. W. Fortner. They entered at once upon the discharge of their duties, and our people are much pleased with the selection of the above named gentlemen.——The brass band is still in a flourishing condition, and we under stand will soon furnish some nice music from the stand which the town was kind enough to build for their use.——We have a restriction law passed by the legislature, preventing the retailing of spirits within three miles of the place, consequently there is very little of "the article" used here.——Mr. B. S. Stout, the delivery clerk of the Atlanta post-office, is here at his father's, still confined to his room from a severe attack of acute rheumatism. We hope soon to chronicle his recovery.——Miss Eva Baker, a charming young lady from Staunton, Va., will spend the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. C. W. King ——Several young ladies from Atlanta are expected to enliven our society in a few weeks ——Miss Carrie Dunwody is spending some time with relatives in South Carolina.——THE CONSTITUTION is the popular paper here. About one hundred copies of THE WEEKLY pass through the office. Our people know how to appreciate a good newspaper.

AMERICUS, February 27.—Yesterday after noon an altercation occurred in the hard ware store of J. W Sheffield & Co. between Mr Jesse Westbrook and Mr J. J. Lane, two farmers who reside in this county, during which Mr. Westbrook was severely stabbed in the left side. The wound was inflicted with a large pocket knife. Westbrook was taken to a drug store, where his wound was dressed, after which he left for home. Lane was arrested and lodged in the guard-house. The matter will probably be brought before the grand jury, which assembles this week.——Mr. W. H. Cobb, our efficient deputy sheriff, had a right lively and somewhat dangerous tussle with one of the prisoners at the jail on Friday night. Cobb opened the door of the cell in which Mahlon Ambish was confined, in order to let the prisoner's wife in the cell, as she had come to the jail to see her husband. Just as the door turned upon its hinges Wimbish gave it a violent jerk, throwing it wide open, and sprang out. He caught Cobb by the throat and threw him down; Cobb grappled with him manfully, but was thrown down the staircase, about three steps. Wimbish ran to the window in the end of the hallway, tried to get out, but found it barred. Cobb recovered his footing and seized the negro and held on to him until assistance arrived. The noise in the jail attracted the attention of a policeman, who ran into the jail yard and entered the building in time to prevent any further demonstration on the part of Wimbish. The remarkable feature about the affair is the fact that although there were two or three other negroes in the same room with Wimbish, none of them took any part in the racket.——Dr. W. B. Hudson, who recently graduated at a Baltimore medical college, has returned home and will practice his profession here.

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Cincinnati's Opera.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—The opera festival of the Cincinnati college of music closed last night. The total attendance at seven performances was 33,000. The total receipts were $60,000.

ANOTHER BLIZZARD

Makes the People of the Northwest Shiver.

MILWAUKEE, February 28.—The rain of Saturday changed to a heavy wind and snow storm and the running of railroad trains on all the lines centering in Milwaukee have been suspended, The present snow blockade is the heaviest of the season. The water, snow and freezing combined makes it certain that there will be great difficulty in clearing the railroads.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 28.—At 9 o'clock this morning the storm is in full force and but two had arrived. The storm on the lake appeared, according to an old lake captain, was one of the most severe experienced for years. A gentleman who arrived here from Clinton, Iowa, said the train passed through some sections of the prairie where little farm houses were almost buried by snow, and that miles of the railway tracks were covered.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 28.—The storm of wind and snow which began yesterday afternoon still continues. As far as can be learned through te egraphic reports, which is badly interrupted, it has been the severest storm of the season in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, Minnesota and western Iowa, have only been slightly visited by it. Trains on all the railroads centering here are delayed, and freight trains are not attempting to move out. The telegraph wires are all coated with ice, and a few poles in the city have gone down under the strain of additional weight and a strong wind.

Death of an Estimable Lady.

On Sunday night, February 27th, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Mary Dunne, wife of Captain Hugh Dunne, died at her residence in this city, and was buried from the Catholic church of SS. Peter and Paul yesterday evening She died in the full triumph of the Christian faith, and the scene at her bedside was most touching

Mrs Dunne was a woman of many excellencies of character, a true wife, a Christian mother, a devoted friend.

To the bereaved husband and her six orphaned children we extend sincere condolence.

The Garfield March.

MANSFIELD, O., February 27.—General-Manager J. D. Lanny, of the Pennsylvania company authorizes the following announcement: The president elect will leave Mentor to-morrow (Monday) at 1 o'clock p m, and go by the Lake Shore road to Ashtabula in a special train arranged by the Pennsylvania company and from Ashtabula via the Pennsylvania company through Warren, Youngstown and Pittsburg to Washington, passing Pittsburg about 7:30 p.m. and reaching Washington early Tuesday morning.

A College in Debt.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—The liabilities of Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, are stated at $1 5.000 to $200,000, and its assets at $50,0.0 to $100,000. There are over one hundred

The Constitution

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class Newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00	a year.
" "	5 00	6 months.
" "	2 50	3 months.
Weekly Constitution	1 50	a year.
" "	1 00	six months.
" " Clubs of 10	12 50	a year.
" " Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator	1 50	"
" " Clubs of 10	12 50	"
" " Clubs of 20	20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50	for one year

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 1, 1881.

THE president—we mean Mr. Hayes—has called a special session of the senate to convene at 12 o'clock on Friday next. The much talked of reorganization of the senate grows more and more indistinct as we approach it. It is indefinitely postponed.

THE terms of the treaty between China and Russia are not accurately known, but there is no doubt of the fact that the instrument is satisfactory to China, and that it will avert a war between the two great powers. China, it is believed, will regain all, or very nearly all of her long-lost territory.

THE rush of people to the carnival festivities at New Orleans is unusually great this year. All the trains going towards New Orleans are crowded—most of them with people who are making long pilgrimages. Nearly every city sends a delegation to pay homage to the lord of misrule.

SENATOR HILL succeeded last Saturday in putting through two Georgia bills out of their order—the bill to make Atlanta a port, and the house bill to pay W. A. Reid, of Eatonton, $194 for advertising done for the government in 1867, by direction of the secretary of war. A very good stroke of business in view of the crowded state of the calendar.

THE president of the Mining exchange fully explained the late Wall street flurry in a very few words when he said, "It is "a question in my mind whether a clique "of bankers is to dictate to congress and "the country what is for the best interest "of the country and to manipulate the "money market in order to depress the "stock market."

THE president-elect is in Washington this morning, and the little town in northwestern Ohio must feel as if the bottom had dropped out. His advice is of any value, General Garfield is certainly well equipped for the duties of his new office; and as for cabinets, he can take his choice out of a thousand ready-made ones. Perhaps he has one of his own. We shall soon know.

THE British forces commanded by General Colley in the Transvaal have suffered another serious defeat. This time the Boers have well-nigh annihilated their enemies in the field, and General Colley is reported among the killed. The exact scene of the battle is probably near that of the battle of about a month ago in the Drakenberg mountains. Newcastle lies about twenty miles south of the passes of this range of mountains, and there the British forces will rally and await reinforcements. The late battles and movements had for their object the control of the passes that lead from Natal to the Transvaal—passes that must be conquered before the country of the Boers can be penetrated. The new victory of the Boers probably seals the fate of the five British garrisons in the Transvaal.

The Cotton Exposition.

There is a lively interest taken by our citizens in the coming cotton exposition. Nearly $20,000 has been subscribed in this city, and the books have not been opened. We are satisfied that our people will respond liberally when they have an opportunity. There is complaint that persons who have been appointed on committees do not respond to the notice to attend the meetings of the various committees as promptly as they should. The bulk of the work is now being shaped by the various committees and it is the duty of every member to attend when he is notified or send this excuse. If he cannot attend he should notify the committee that he cannot serve and let some one else be appointed. A committee that has important business to attend to is always embarrassed when members are absent. We hope that all the members of the various committees will meet promptly hereafter.

The executive committee has had several important meetings lately, and have had under consideration and have perfected a charter, by-laws, and determined the question of location. The plans of the various buildings and other questions of importance will come up at the next meeting. The committee has determined to locate the exposition at Oglethorpe park, provided suitable arrangements can be made with the city council for the use of the grounds. In the event they cannot make suitable arrangements with the city, they will then have to purchase a proper site and build all the buildings needed. It will greatly facilitate matters and help the exposition if the city will make proper arrangements to have the buildings erected at Oglethorpe park and let the exposition be held there. The city cannot make better use of these grounds than to utilize them for a permanent exposition. A committee has been appointed to confer with the city council on the subject.

A Card from a Murdered Man.

Quite recently a dispatch from Urbana, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Enquirer stated that John King, a young colored man of Urbana, had been "ku-kluxed" in Eatonton in this state. The dispatch went on to say that King was killed by a shot, and that no information of this kind had been made public in Eatonton. The reproduction of this startling piece of information in some of the Georgia papers, moves John T. King, the murdered man, to write a card and print it in the Eatonton Messenger. We allude to King as a murdered man advisedly. A person who has been once murdered in the south by means of a telegram in the northern papers must remain murdered. If he is a republican it is an insult to his party for him to attempt to explain that he is not murdered. Somehow or other, King has not been properly trained, for in his card in the Eatonton Messenger he begs leave, for the sake of the people of his native state and county, to say that the report of his murder, as published, is "a false "and malignant libel upon the people of "Putnam." He admits that he has had a difficulty with one of his tenants, a colored man, who, without proper cause or provocation, attempted to kill him with a shot-gun, but the difficulty occurred upon his own place and no white person was present or knew anything about it. He further begs leave to say that since his stay in the south and in Putnam county his treatment by the white people has been all that he could ask of them. King's card is altogether a very manly one, but if it should happen to meet the eye of the good people of Urbana, Iowa, or of Burlington, Iowa, or of Boston, Massachusetts, they will one and all shrug their philanthropic shoulders and exclaim: "As if murdering this poor negro wasn't bad enough, "the assassins have actually compelled "him to write a card exonerating them." This is why we insist that King is murdered. He may think he is alive and doing well, but the people of the north know better than that.

The Port Bill.

The bill that made Atlanta a port of delivery was not wholly the result of Dr. Felton's efforts. The member from the seventh did all that he was asked to do in connection with the bill; he did his duty efficiently and promptly, and he could not well have served Atlanta better than he did; but still he was not the power behind the bill. The facts are these: Mr. Candler introduced the first bill to make Atlanta a port in 1877, and it was referred to the committee on commerce—the usual reference. This bill was never reported, although Dr. Felton was the second member of the committee. It was not reported because Secretary Sherman was at that time opposed to the making of ports away from navigable waters. In 1880 Secretary Sherman changed his views to the extent of favoring interior ports in cities of not less than 50,000 people. This was his position when Mr. Hammond introduced a bill to make Atlanta a part of the Savannah district—in other words, to give her the privileges of a port of delivery with the condition annexed that her importations should pass through the Savannah custom-house. Mr. Hammond had this bill referred to the ways and means committee—an unusual method, but he had the bill take this course because Georgia had no representative on the committee on commerce, and Dr. Felton was a member of the ways and means. But the bill slumbered in committee, and there it would doubtless have been to-day if the merchants of Atlanta had not sent Mr. McBride to Washington fortified with figures that gave Mr. Hammond and Governor Brown something tangible and unanswerable to go on. These figures were handed to Dr. Felton by Mr. Hammond, who also enlisted Mr. Carlisle's services in behalf of Atlanta. Dr. Felton concluded that nothing could be done unless Secretary Sherman could be induced to again modify his views about interior ports. Dr. Felton accordingly wrote to Mr. Sherman, and on the following morning Mr. Hammond went to Mr. Sherman, whom he found full of his former views and very tenaciously so at that; and it requires an elaborate argument relative to Atlanta's commercial position and prospects to change his views. The change just did do away with the obstruction of population, and was the turning point in the case. It is unnecessary to follow the subsequent history of the bill. The bill that is now in the hands of the president was not drawn by any member of congress but by an official of the treasury department. It is perfect as it stands. It gives Atlanta a fair field, and it does not give the secretary of the treasury power to abolish the port if it should prove unprofitable to the government. Mr. Felton deserves the thanks of the people of Atlanta for calling up the bill just as soon as he got the floor. He in fact let no opportunity slip to help the bill after Mr. Sherman modified his views of 1877 and 1880. After the bill left the house Mr. Hammond followed it to the senate, where it was referred to the committee on commerce, of which Senator Ransom is chairman. Mr. Ransom's room adjoins Mr. Hammond's and so—for statesmanship is but a part of our common humanity—it came to pass that the bill was promptly reported and sent to the president. Mr. Hill took charge of the bill on the senate floor, and the senators were kind, and Atlanta, thanks to her many friends, is now a port—a port, it is true, without ships but one that will soon have enough bonded goods to bring the government no inconsiderable revenue.

Cotton Picking by Machinery.

We alluded some weeks ago to the letters of Mr. S. R. Cockrill, vice president of the Mississippi Valley cotton planters' association, in which he claimed that machinery had been invented for picking and cleaning cotton by machinery. His letters were interesting but necessarily obscure as to details. He has recently written another letter in which he reiterates his belief that the time has come when iron fingers and mules may be substituted for human fingers in saving the cotton crop.

Mr. Cockrill's plan, as has already been set forth in these columns, is to pull up the stalks, and stack them until the bolls are open. They are then to be carried to the combination cotton-picker, which is composed of clippers, hull-separators and cleaners, and is run by horse-power, the machines being stationary. It will be remembered that we expressed some doubts as to whether the crop, ripening at different periods, could be profitably pulled up at any given time. In reply to this, Mr. Cockrill, who is a planter of large observation and experience, says that while the plant does not mature all the bolls at the same time, nevertheless the crop is ripe in August and September—blooms after the 15th or 20th of September producing no cotton. Bolls, he says, are grown in thirty days from the bloom, and the boll that is twenty days old after the bloom drops, will open if the stalk is pulled up and shocked where it can receive light and air. The oil for the seed comes from the air and not from the ground. Mr. Cockrill thinks there is moisture enough from the dews and rains to keep the stalks alive, and bolls fifteen or twenty days old will open in the shock. He says that in Louisiana and Texas the crop may be pulled up in August and September; up to latitude 33 degrees in September, and perhaps up to 34 degrees; from 34 to 35 degrees in October. When the season is forcing the growth of the stalk and not maturing the fruit on the bottom lands, the crop may be saved by pulling up the crop and changing the tendency of the plant; otherwise it may suffer serious loss from excessive moisture. When the stalks are pulled up and shocked, the sap is cut off and the maturing process begins. Mr. Cockrill estimates that this may be worth 25 per centum to the crop below the 32d parallel, and 10 per centum to the crop north of that parallel; and he regards the plan as a certain remedy for stopping the growth of the plant when it is full of bolls and blooms. Mr. Cockrill continues:

Cotton is a sun plant, and will grow on the rich bottoms of the Mississippi river and its tributaries without rain. These alluvial lands are level, and hold too much water generally for this plant. It will often make a crop of grown bolls, and continue to bloom and make bolls, and not mature them so they will open, and this crop may be lost; but this new remedy, the result of the new "cotton picker," furnishes a plan of saving this crop, changing the amount of moisture by pulling the plant, and it then commences to mature the fruit. The oil is gathered from the air by the seed, and the excess of sap taken from the level wet lands is cut off when the roots are taken from the ground. On undulated uplands and dried lands pull the crop when the open bolls and unopen, twenty days old, will make an average crop, regardless of the squares and blooms requires, which would make blooms and bolls are thrown off by the million every year. Look at the blooms of the peach tree, fifty for every ripe peach. The clippers, hullers and cleaners for the new pickers are invented, and in shape sufficie t to decide the machinery question. The machinery is divided and is all stationary, and with the mechanical genius of our country, it is not possible that it will fail. In its present shape I consider it a success. Improvements will soon remedy any defect. Pull up the stalks when ripe, haul to the machines, which cut off the bolls, take out the cotton and clean it till it will make "low middling" now, and "middling" when improved. I decide machinery can clean seed cotton—whilst the lint is fast on the seed I mean—perfectly clean, leaf, dirt, sand and dust all taken out. This never can be done after it is ginned.

Mr. Cockrill concludes that the cotton-grower, and not the cotton-spinner, is the man to clean the cotton, and he is firm in the belief that the combination cotton-picker and cleaner is the machine to revolutionize cotton planting and its results in the south. The cleaner will separate the seed from the lint and straighten the lint in every lock. In this condition, it goes into the second cleaner, where the fan has more power and the beaters more motion. Here it is thoroughly cleaned, and our mills can get it in this condition ready for the card, and save ten per centum of waste, and can make thread and cloth cheaper than old or new England. Mr. Cockrill says that this combination cotton-picker will bring the spindles to the cotton fields and give the growers $100 a bale for yarns, besides oil and oil-cake from the seed, jute from the stalks and railroad axle-grease from the hulls of the seeds.

This is a famous outlook for the south, and it is to be hoped that the inventor of the machines may have them ready for the Atlanta cotton exposition.

We print elsewhere a letter on art matters in New York, from the pen of Horace Bradley, who is well known to our readers in Atlanta. Mr. Bradley will furnish us other letters on art during his stay in New York.

It won't be many days before General Garfield will know as much about his cabinet as the newspapers.

The editor of the New York Tribune witnessed the flurry in Wall street over the action of the banks in opposing the refunding bill, and thereupon hurried up into the tall tower and remarked in an editorial that "Commerce staggers and Industry stands aghast. The distinguished editor frequently allows his poetical imagination to get an all-under hold on his judgment.

For the past month Mrs. Garfield has been compelled to eat in the kitchen when she wanted a quiet meal's victuals.

We desire to call the attention of The Nation to the fact that some of its arguments in its special pleas for Schurz are altogether opposed to the reform policy which our esteemed contemporary has mapped out for itself. We mention this as a friend of The Nation. To be consistent, a republican reformer must consist.

The republicans advertise that the ex confederates and colored men are not wanted at the inaugural ceremonies.

The Constitution has quite a number of correspondents throughout the state, and one day last week every correspondent in the list stated that Willoughby Reade was present in the village. This problem is a worthy successor of the 15 puzzle, and its solution is open to the world.

Now that Mr. Willoughby Reade has made a tour of Georgia, there will be a clamor for the gifted Wattie Wallack. The empire state of the sunny south is Wattie's principal bonanza.

The Darien Gazette of March 11 will contain a sketch of Colonel William T. Thompson, of the Savannah News. Now, we daresay, the sketch will be appreciative, but no one can do justice to the rare personal qualities of the genial gentleman who stands at the head of American humorists.

It seems as if Parnell would finally compel Gladstone to write a card.

Somehow we have received the impression that during the opera festival in Cincinnati the reporters of the Enquirer have instructions to accompany the singers and actors on the stage so as to spur them on to their noblest endeavors. In many important respects the Enquirer is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of the west.

A contemporary suggests that such native Americans as Eli Perkins be shot on the spot. Will our contemporary please get behind a tree and nominate the spot?

In a dictionary of a New York family Enwraght spells Darby. The country will wake up some fine morning and find that Smith spells Kehoty, or that Garfield spells Conkling. Let us hope not, however.

A republican exchange says that General Garfield lacks virility. If virility is what ails Conkling, the new president is to be congratulated.

General Hancock will figure in the inaugural procession. Let us hope that the general will refuse to ride in a hack; or, if he will ride in a hack, that he will allow no newspaper man to ride with him.

Conkling is evidently of the opinion that he got General Garfield as a Christmas gift.

The Cotton Exposition.

The Americus.

That the proposed international cotton exhibition to be held at Atlanta Ga., in the fall will prove of very great benefit to the cotton manufacturing and growing interests of this country and more particularly of the south there can be no reasonable doubt.

Knoxville Tribune.

Atlanta is making extensive preparations for a cotton exposition in that city. Such an exhibition as proposed would certainly be a great commercial value to the south. Many northern and foreign manufacturers have signified their intention to place on exhibition machinery and goods.

Rome Courier.

The international cotton exposition, which will meet in Atlanta about the first of October next, will, if it meets with success (and success is a result which the south can bring about), will be the means of—the entering wedge to—inaugurating a revolution in cotton manufacturing that is bound to result beneficially to our section. Indeed, we are informed by a gentleman fully acquainted with the project from its inception that the exposition will be open to the public about the first of October, and continue for three months. There will be buildings covering about one acre, and in these buildings will be the machinery used in handling and manufacturing cotton from the seed cotton to the finest fabrics will be in operation. New York and New England will furnish means to the amount of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it is thought one hundred thousand dollars additional will be sufficient to carry on the undertaking. Senator Joseph E. Brown is president of the company, with numerous vice-presidents, among them Major J. F. Cummings, of Atlanta, who is taking an active interest in the matter, and Mr. Ryckman, of the Textile Record, Philadelphia, is secretary. This grouping together in small compass of so many kinds and so much of the machinery used in preparing the raw cotton for the market and in turning it in cloths, will attract men from all parts of the world, and many will come who otherwise might not see the south and its cotton fields. And coming, they will see the advantages the south possesses as the seat of cotton manufactures. We, too, look upon the project as one that will certainly redound to the benefit of our country, and hope that it will be vigorously pushed forward.

The Bank Conspiracy.

New York sun.

Altogether the bank men have made a nice mess of it.

New York World.

The trade and general business of the country have been subjected to a strain during the past week more severe than any which has been put upon them since the panic of 1873. This deplorable state of affairs has been brought about by a selfish conspiracy of a certain number of national banks, bent on opposing the national will in the matter of establishing a lower national rate of interest by such methods as the legitimate representatives of the people of these United States have thought proper to adopt.

Washington Post.

Mr. Sherman is meeting the contraction movement of the banks in an energetic and businesslike manner. His call for $25,000,000 of bonds to be purchased by an order to the United States assistant treasurer at New York to purchase $10,000,000 of the uncalled bonds of 1881. This will maintain the equilibrium, despite anything that the interior bankers are likely to do. And as soon as the funding act becomes a law, the retirement of currency will be promptly checked, for the collection of such notes will be received will be a tedious process. The bank managers ought by this time to begin to understand that the government is master of the situation. The secretary of the treasury is armed to meet any emergency. Even with the means now at his disposal he can prevent any serious disturbance of the money market. And when the funding bill becomes in active force, he can defy any and all efforts to contract the circulation. There is not the least cause for any apprehension. All will soon be quiet in Wall street, and the rural bankers, who have taken needless alarm, will find that they are not menaced. The country is just in the condition necessary to insure the success of the funding act. And if we take good use of our advantages as a nation, we need not pay more than three per cent. interest on any future loan.

The Crop of 1881.

The Louisville Times.

We hope our planting friends will not think us obtrusive when in stating that a provision crop should first claim their attention. That the "cotton crop" is a cash one none will gainsay, but that it is of the first and highest importance we deny. A provision crop is of the first and highest importance. Look to this and you will be independent of the banker and the merchant. Look not to this and you will be dependent upon them. Which will you do? Now is the time to make the decision. If you make your own supplies, you will be independent of both; if you do not, you will be dependent upon one, or both. A proposition so plain ought not to need discussion. The farmers of Thomas county, and southern Georgia, are sensible men. They have been through the mills; they know what it means to take out the cotton and clean it till it will make "low middling" now, and "middling" when improved. I decide machinery can clean seed cotton—whilst the lint is fast on the seed I mean—perfectly clean, leaf, dirt, sand and dust all taken out. This never can be done after it is ginned.

Southern Cotton Mills.

New Orleans Democrat.

We published lately a letter from the president of one of the Georgia cotton mills, showing how the growth of manufactures had been in "the empire state of the south." And what was true of Georgia is equally true of the other cotton states, which have exactly the same advantages. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to refer to a near neighbor of ours, the Rise city. Charleston has lately been the Louisiana convention and a rich is essentially Louisianian in every aspect, climate, people and ideas.

Natchez has lately been making an earnest effort to develop manufactures and become a manufacturing city, and it has been unfortunately successful in these endeavors, but most of all with its cotton manufactures.

The success of its two cloth and yarn factories, located within the past two years, has been remarkable. The cloth factory has been so crowded with orders that it was compelled a few month ago to suspend operations in order to increase its capacity to supply the demand. We were informed a few days ago, by Mr. A. H. Abbot, a new England machinist employed to superintend the erection of new machinery in the factory, that within the past two months it has been increased from a 150 to a 300 loom mill, and that a new main driving engine—a complete and improved Corliss of 300 horse-power, double the power of the former engine employed—has been put up to do the increased work.

Mr Abbot very pointedly says, "whenever a cotton factory stops to double its power, it's a sign that its business is paying." His comprehensive remark is a good enough moral to close with.

A Chat With Sa vini.

Burlington Hawkeye.

On being introduced to the great tragedian I opened the conversation by remarking, "Sig Salvini, chiaro caro, maccaroni, to which he courteously responded, "Sig. Americano, Andante stiletto." I was delighted to hear it, and replied, "Mezzo tinto, bittoro, Emanuello, vivo voce." That seemed to please Salvini, and he replied, smiling, "Pianissimo staccato mio." I agreed with him, and said, "Rinaldo lazzaroni piano." He seemed to like the idea very much, and declared quite earnestly, "Handano organo grandemo." I then shook hands and withdrew, as I saw many of his friends waiting an opportunity to speak to him.

Our Real Rulers.

New York Herald Mentor letter.

Garfield, Foster and Swaim form the triune power that will run the next administration, and let no man forget it. Swaim brought good news and good cheer with him. He is jolly, jovial and well balanced man of the world. Who mes a business all the while, but garlands it with flowers of pleasure and fun.

After the Carnival.

New York Sun.

There is wisdom in the choice which Moody and Sankey have made of the time when they will work New Orleans. They have selected next month the Lenten season. Had they begun this week Rex would have disputed their sway, but they will now take the city on the ebb of reaction after the carnival.

A Clincher.

Cincinnati Gazette.

In round numbers there are 1,066,000 less females than men in the United States. This is a conclusive argument against polygamy. Down with the Mormons.

Faithful.

A long bare ward in the hospital;
A dying girl in the narrow bed;
A nurse, whose footsteps lightly fall,
Soothing so thy that restless head.

Slain by the man she learned to love,
Beaten, murdered and flung away;
None beheld it but God above,
And she who bore it. And there she lay.

"A little drink of water, dear?"
Slowly the white lips grasp and slip,
"Let me turn you over, so you can hear,
While I let the ice on your temple drip."

A look of terror disturbs her face;
Firm and silent those pale lips close;
A stranger stands in the nurse's place:
"Tell us who hurt you, for no one knows."

A glitter of joy is in her eye,
Faintly she whispers: "Nobody did."
And one tear christens the loving lie
From the heart in that wounded bosom hid.

"Nobody did it!" she says again,
"Nobody hurt me!" Her eyes grow dim;
But in that spasm of mortal pain,
She says to herself: "I've saved you, Jim!"

Day by day as the end draws near,
To gentle question or stern demand,
Only that one answer they hear,
Though she lift to heaven her wasted hand.

"Nobody hurt me!" They see her die,
The same word still on her latest breath;
With a trag quil smile she tells her lie,
And glad goes down to the gates of death.

Beaten, murdered, but faithful still,
Loving alone in wrong and woe,
If she has gone to a world of ill,
Where, oh! saint, shall we others go!

Even, I think, that evil man
Has hope of a better life in him,
When she so loved him her last words ran:
"Nobody hurt me! I've saved you, Jim!"
—Rose Terry Cooke in the Independent.

—Every certificate of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup published is genuine, and a reward of $1 000 is offered for one proven to be meretricious.

—"I see the papers state that General Garfield's health is not first-class, and he has to keep himself up with tonics. Now, if the general wants something Teutonic—but let that pass"—Carl Schurz.

—Agreeably to the report of a mass-meeting published in a LaGrange paper, reference was made at its close to the phenomenal effects of St. Jacobs Oil in the many painful diseases to which mankind is subject. This is referred to as showing how strong a hold the Old German Remedy for Rheumatism has on the experience and good wishes of the great public.

—Lady Augusta Stanley, wife of the dean of Westminster, bluest of the blue, by birth, by position, and by virtue of her intimacy with the queen, used to send out her "at homes," printed on the back of postal cards; and the fact is cited as a useful and agreeable precedent in New York, where the distribution of invitations is a social puzzle.

When lips receive a rosy flush,
And teeth become a dazzling white
Be eath the efforts of the brush,
When SOZODONT is used aright;
The mouth becomes sweet, pure and warm,
And the fresh breath an odorous charm.
mch1—d1w tues thur sat&wlt

—The prince of Wales gave a dinner to twenty five guests recently at the Marlborough club, London, to decide on the qualifications of a new chef de cuisne. Each guest was to give his unbiased opinion on the back of the menu card before him. The cook was voted unanimously not up to the mark.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or Biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Take a half tablespoonful immediately after each meal. Increase or reduce the dose as will be found enough to produce one action from the bowels every day, and in a short time you will be perfectly cured.

"I have used the Simmons Liver Regulator myself and in my family for years, and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend my friends, if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.

"HON. R. L. MOTT, Columbus, Ga."

—Paul Boyton is not dead, but it is cheering to know that he has started for the interior of Peru.

—We believe that Tutt's Pills are destined to be the medicine of the world. They impart a power by which every organ of the body becomes healthy. Very few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by purging the bowels and restoring the liver to its normal condition, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as these pills. They never wrench the system, but act mildly and give tone to the whole body.

—Mr. Edwin Booth is to play at the Lyceum during April, alternating the parts of Othello and Iago with Mr. Irving. There is talk also of reviving "Venice Preserved," with Irving as Pierre and Booth as Jaffer.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P. 109 aug9 dly

—The late Thomas Brassey, "England's wealthiest son," so far at least as personal property was concerned, was a native of Cheshire, and his sons have lately restored the southeast angle of the cathedral in his memory. Mr. Brassey bequeathed to his eldest son his modest patrimonial estate, a farm in Cheshire, but divided thirty millions of dollars between the three.

A Cough, Cold or sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but **act directly on the inflamed parts**, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **singers and Public speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere. 109 jan30—d&w3m bot col fol pure rd mat

LIQUORS, ETC

Grape Creek Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

The Grape Creek Distillery.

The great success that has attended the introduction of the "Grape Creek" Brand of Bourbon Rye Whisky, and large and rapidly increasing demand has rendered it necessary to establish a distillery devoted exclusively to the distilling of these goods. We have therefore erected a distillery known and designated as

The Grape Creek Distillery No. 353.

it is located in Jefferson County, Kentucky, and is furnished with all the modern appliances for the production of a first-class article of

SOUR MASH WHISKY.

The grain used is carefully selected from the very best grown in the State of Kentucky.

The water is drawn from the purest limestone springs.

The warehouses for ageing whiskies are so constructed that a uniform temperature is maintained summer and winter, consequently the goods improve as rapidly in cold as in warm weather, and the loss by evaporation is reduced to the minimum.

The "Grape Creek" Brand is put up in superior cooperage and has many advantages that are fully recognized and appreciated by the trade.

Our Protection Label.

It is a well known fact that whisky by age loses in quantity and gains in strength, making it less desirable for immediate use, and to overcome the disadvantage of shipping old whiskies with large "outs" and of high proof, we have procured from the Revenue Department the necessary license to make, when ordered, such whiskies "proof proper" and palatable for immediate use. In order to protect ourselves and customers against imitations, we have prepared an expensive Metal Protection Label, which must always appear in connection with the properly cancelled revenue stamp bearing the firm name of

JOHN ENDRES & CO.

This system has not only the advantage of making the goods always uniform, and ready for immediate use, but also protects our customers from any loss that may occur in transit, as all packages contain the exact number of gallons called for by the Government stamp when they leave our St. Louis warehouse, and consequently any shortage when delivered is easily proven and collected

JOHN ENDRES & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

"GRAPE CREEK" DISTILLERY No. 353,

JEFFERSON (5TH DISTRICT) COUNTY, KY.

27 and 29 S. Second St., ST. LOUIS.

mar1—d1t

PAIN KILLER

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always *perfectly safe* in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, and mill, on every farm and plantation, and in every household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

400 may27—d1y thur sat tues &wky1 sow 11x read mat

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE,
March 4 and 5.
THE EMINENT ACTOR,

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

supported by a strong Dramatic Company, under direction of R. E. Stevens, will present the following repertoire of plays:

FRIDAY NIGHT—Bulwer's great play of

Richelieu

- Mr. Barrett as Cardinal Duke de Richelieu.

SATURDAY MATINEE, commencing at 2:30—the beautiful Comedy of

DAVID GARRICK.

David Garrick.....Mr. Barrett

SATURDAY NIGHT—Mr. Barrett's new play entitled

YORICK'S LOVE.

Master Yorick.....Lawrence Barrett

Prices as usual. Reserved seats 25c extra, for sale at Phillips & Crew's music store.
633 feb27—6t

THE SUPREME NOVELTY
—AT—
Library Hall Building, Decatur Street,
One Week Only, commencing on Monday, Feb. 28.

THE BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.

Professors Woodroffe, Carling and Company, with their $50 000 collection of Wonders in Glass, of Centennial Fame, including the superb model of the Centennial Corliss Engine, built of 5,000 pieces of glass and operated by steam.

Levees Every Evening at 7:30.

Matinees EVERY DAY at 2:30.

Popular prices of admission, 15 cents to all.

P. S.—Grand Baby Show Saturday Evening, March 5th. M. H. WALSH, Manager.
H. H. MILES, Agent. feb25—d1t

In Chancery at Mobile, Alabama,
Second District, Southern Chancery Division.

Gaylord B. Clark, Assignee, etc., vs. the Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company et al—(9381.)

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF A DECREE of date and entered in the above entitled cause, at the January Term, A. D. 1881, of the Court of Chancery for the said District and Division, sitting at Mobile, Alabama, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the said The Grangers' Life and Health Insurance Company of the United States of America, that they must file the same in this Court, with proper proof thereof, on or before the 18th day of July next. JOSEPH HODGSON,
mch1—d1aw3m tues Register and Master.

EDGEWOOD AND KIRKWOOD.
OFFICE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
ATLANTA, March 1st, 1881

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Through Freight Schedule Number 6, leaves Atlanta at 2:00 p. m. Passengers for Edgewood and Kirkwood are required to board the REAR section (if more than one), as forward sections will not stop at stations above mentioned.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
ED. A. WERNER, Agent. mar1—d2t

An Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30, and am sure that hundreds need just such a medicine." See advertisement
feb16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

—It is a cold day when Uncle Rufus Hatch is not interviewed by at least one New York reporter.

—For Piles, Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is just the remedy you want. Fifty cents will buy a bottle
feb26d1w sat tues thurs&wlt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

feb1—dly tues thur sat sun n r2 x rd mar

Georgia Eclectic Medical College.
FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Fourth Annual Commencement of the Georgia Eclectic Medical College will be held in

THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuesday Evening, March 1st, 1881.

Our friends and patrons specially, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

PROGRAMME.

1. Music—Boccaccio March.....Soppe
Markham House Orchestra.
2. Devotional Exercises.
3. Music—Now, Ever.....Tito Mattei
4. Oration, Rev. John T. Caldwell, D. D., LL. D
5. Music—Lutzpell.....Keler Bela
6. Conferring Diplomas.
Delivery of Prizes by Prof. Fishburn.
7. Music—Poet and Peasant.....Soppe
8. Class Oration.....W. B. MOORE
9. Music—Do You Remember.....F. Grumbuni
10. Alumni Lecture, "Scientific Not Plus Ultra," by Prof. Fishburn, Dean of the Faculty.
11. Music—Fatanitza.....Sullivan
Doors open at 7:30. Proceedings commence at 8 p. m. mar1—d1t

For Breakfast!
CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Sold Everywhere.
AND LONDON.

RAILROADS.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., November 24th, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 7th instant, following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv's Atlanta	7 15 a m	Lv's Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washington	2 10 p m	" Milledg'v'le	4 55 a m
" Camak	1 26 p m	" Camak	11 32 a m
" Milledgeville	4 40 p m	" Washington	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	8 47 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	3 00 p m	Lv'e Covington	6 00 a m
Ar. Covington	7 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:30 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A ve Atlanta	1:55 p. m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv's Atlanta	4 45 p m	Lv's Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar Athens	7 8 a m	Lv's Athens	6 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	7 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 3, 1, 4 and 2 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Washington.

Only one change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent
nov7—dtf

CENTRAL AND SOUTH WESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 8d, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, January 30th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and South western Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leave Savannah	9 20 a m
Leave Augusta	9 30 a m
Leaves Columbus daily	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	8 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Macon daily	5:00 p m
Leaves Columbus daily	12:05 a m
Arrives at

PATENT MEDICINES.

25¢.

Reader! Have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phlegm? Have you an oppression on the lungs with short breath? Do you have a fit of coughing or crying down? A sharp pain now and then in the region of the heart and shoulders? A chilly sensation down the back? If so, delay is dangerous. "A slight cold," if neglected, often results in consumption, when like remedy, if applied promptly, would have averted all danger. For twenty-five cents you can get the remedy which the test of twenty years has proved to be the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Will enable you to raise the phlegm, cause pleasant sleep and you will wake in the morning, cough gone, lungs working freely, and breathing easy. It is a preventive and cure for croup and a pleasant cordial. Children love it. No family should be without it. Sold by druggists in 25c and $1 bottles. Principal office 35 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S PILLS!

A safe and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. They purify the blood, increase the appetite, cause the body to Take on Flesh, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. As a cure for Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, and Female Irregularities, they are without a rival. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bedtime stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Price 25c. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE.

6to apri—dly tues thur sat dwly nr rd mat

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined to stillify in Parker's Ginger Tonic so as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.

Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness. is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist. Those genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing ever 16—dly tues, thur sat dwly nr rd mat

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

ARE A SPECIFIC FOR EXHAUSTED VITALITY, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical profession of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated DR. RICORD, containing no phosphorus or cantharides, but are a Vegetable, Sugar Coated Pill.

PARIS, 185 Rue de la Rambeau.

I have been recommending DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE in my practice for hundreds of cases of sexual Debility, and never heard of a failure. DR. C. CHAVALIER.

Ing, the great German chemist, writes: "RICORD'S RESTORATIVE is organic, not inory compound."

Read all about "In debility of the sexual organs it never fails to cure."

Price—Box of fifty, $1 50; boxes of 100, $2.75. boxes of 200, $5. Sent per mail, in sealed boxes on receipt of price.

For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

CAUTION.

A spurious article is advertised as Ricord's Vita Restorative, dose 18 pills per day, which falsely pretends to be from Paris, are made here, and not from Dr. Ricord's formula, and are made of inferior drugs.

The inventor of Ricord's Vital Restorative, a Mr. Stegenwald, has publicly stated that he had analyzed Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills, and found that they contained only ¼ gr. Damiana.

The following certificate from a well known old and respectable house, is sufficient to prove how much confidence can be placed in any statement made by said Mr. Stegenwald:

"We can affirm that Ricord's Restorative Pills sold by R. L. De Lisser, are composed of purely vegetable ingredients of five different kinds which are recommended as ranking high in the class of Restorative Remedies. The charge that the Pill contains only ¼ gr. Damiana each is wholly incorrect, such a claim could not be determined by analysis, that develops only such principles as alkoids, resin and gum, etc., such a thing as Extract Damiana could not be determined by it.

"HANCE BROS. & WHITE,
"Manufacturing Chemists,
"Philadelphia, Pa."

I have also offered said Stegenwald a wager o from $5,000 to $10,000 that he cannot analyze Dr. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. As yet he has not answered.

R. L. DE LISSER,
29 Beekman Street, New York,
General Agent for Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills.
nov16—d&lwm nr rd mt tues thur sat

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

A MEDICO-FRUIT LICENSE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL CLASS.

Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the most objectionable features to them. Packed in hermetical tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

feblu—dly thur sat thes nr rd mat &wly

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms its appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

nov1—dlm tues thur sat dwkylm nr rd mat

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

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SPEECH OF MR. HAMMOND

In the House on the Apportionment Bill.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia—Mr. Speaker, nothing was further from my purpose than to enter into this debate. The gentlemen of the committee on the census, who had this matter in charge, were so well posted and so well qualified to advise the house in the premises, that I was content to leave the matter in their hands, to listen and to vote.

But certain allusions to my own state and section have been made which are unfair; and there has been an attempt to apply as law pertinent to this question a decision so inapplicable and to enforce a conclusion so unjust that I ask the indulgence of the house for a reply. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Sherwin) said:

"I cannot see, sir, any reason why this apportionment shall not be made at this session of congress. The data upon which it is to be made are all in our possession. The circulation on which the basis of apportionment shall rest have all been made and are before us. They are clear, and every gentleman, by the expenditure of a few hours' time, can ascertain what ratio will be the most just to the different states and sections of the country, and which should therefore be adopted by us in this bill."

But the gentleman from New York (Mr. Crowley) objects. His alleged reasons therefor I give in his own language. After quoting section 2 of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, he said:

"Every apportionment bill pending in this house bases representation upon numbers only. That was the principle of the old constitution, under which nine censuses were taken and nine apportionments made; but under section two of the fourteenth amendment voters as well as numbers may be taken into the account in apportioning representatives among the respective states, and when any state denies to any or its qualified citizens, being twenty-one years of age, the right to vote for any of the officers specified in the fourteenth amendment, in my judgment that state should be denied representation in this house in the proportionment which it denies the right of voting to any of its male citizens otherwise qualified. [Applause.]

"Turning to the constitutions of the states, we find that Massachusetts and Connecticut disqualify citizens on educational grounds. I am not standing here to attack either of those states or any others. * * * But let me say that while Massachusetts and Connecticut have imposed an educational qualification which debars certain citizens in those states from voting for the officers enumerated in section 2 of the fourteenth amendment, Massachusetts, Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have added a property qualification, either in regard to amount of property which the voter shall possess, or in regard to the payment of poll taxes, or county, state, or municipal taxes."

He then made long quotations from Justice Bradley of the supreme court of the United States in the Slaughter-house cases, decided by the supreme court of the United States in 1870. He compared the votes cast in 1876 and in 1880 in the several states in the presidential election; said that in all the northern states the vote was increased, and in the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi the vote was largely decreased, falling off 24,879 in Georgia, about half that number in South Carolina and Alabama, and about double that number in Mississippi and Louisiana. And from it all he drew this conclusion, namely:

"For myself, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of having one of the committees of this congress, or a select committee, if you please, raised for that purpose which shall investigate the whole question of disqualification, either educational or property, in all these states of the union where constitutional prohibitions against the right of suffrage are alleged to exist; and I would have this committee look into this whole question and report to congress what qualifications or disqualifications exist in all sections of the country to deprive citizens of the right to vote; and that when we have a full report of the disqualifications, either educational or property, or whether by violence and oppression men are denied the right of suffrage, and all of the facts before us, it will then be within the power of congress to go to work and consider an apportionment bill which can be based upon justice, equity, and the constitution, based upon the voters of this country as well as upon the numbers."

The substance of this is that a state may lose some of its representatives, first, by excluding persons from voting for war of educat on, for non-possession of property, or non payment of taxes, and the like; and, second, by the fact that "by violence and oppression men are denied the right of suffrage; and that all that is so because of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution. The gentlemen seemed to think that the right to vote at the election named belongs to every adult male citizen of the United States and by virtue of its constitution. And the gentleman from Indiana (Mr Calkins) asserted that roundly. His language was:

"I do not care what may have been the narrow, the selfish, or the grasping purposes of any party that was what the amendment did; it established a national citizenship, and made it as broad as the nation. That purpose was to declare that every man, native born or naturalized, whether among the pine trees of Maine or on the golden shores of the Pacific, whether residing among the frozen lakes of the northwest or among the orange blossoms of Florida, was a citizen, clothed in panoply of American citizenship.

"A Member—Is it abolished manhood suffrage."

"Mr. Calkins—Yes; the fourteenth amendment had for its main object the establishment of manhood suffrage." However lawyers may differ as to its scope within whatsoever narrow limits try to confine it, this is the broad principle that must forever obtain in construing it."

Is that law? Let us examine it dispassionately As Georgia is a fair sample I will state her laws on the subject and those parts of the constitution of the United States which are pertinent. I say nothing about the United States guaranteeing to each state a republican form of government. Each state in the old thirteen and all admitted thereafter had greater restrictions on the exercise of suffrage than any have now. They were republican in form then and, of course, remain so now in spite of those restrictions. By paragraph 25 bill of rights of her constitution, "all citizens of the United States resident in this state are hereby declared citizens of this state; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of their rights, privileges, and immunities due to such citizenship."

By article 2, section 1, page 2, every elector must be a male citizen of the United States and be able to take (and take, if challenged) the following oath:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this state one year and in this county six months next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the present constitution of this state, (December 5, 1877,) have been required of me, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and I have not voted at this election."

By section 2, page 1, it is provided:

"The general assembly may provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold any office or appointment of honor or trust in this state, to wit: First, those who shall have been convicted in any court of jurisdiction of treason against the state, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery, or larceny, or any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this state with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned; second, idiots and insane persons."

I am not discussing whether these laws are wise or unwise, but simply whether by them Georgia is in any danger of losing any part of her numerical strength in this house.

The parts of the constitution of the United States necessary to an understanding of the question are:

Article 1, section 2, paragraph 3:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."

The clause of the constitution has been changed, as follows:

By the thirteenth amendment:

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

By the fourteenth amendment:

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United states; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

The fifteenth amendment:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, or previous condition of servitude.

And to each of these amendments is added:

"The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

It will be seen that none of these but the fifteenth amendment mentions or even hints at the colored race Where the words are plain we may not resort to history to explain the text is a well known canon of construction of laws. Though their object may have been to protect the negro, their language covers all citizens, and all but the fifteenth amendment are as applicable to whites as to blacks. The same constitution covers all alike, and equally north and south. Measured by these clauses of the constitution will such state restrictions endanger the reduction of representation in this house?

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Calkins) undertook to support his view by quotations from eminent men. None of them were made later than 1870. In 1874 in Minor vs. Happersett, 21 Wallace R., the supreme court of the United States held this language, in an exhaustive opinion as to how the fourteenth amendment affected suffrage:

"The amendment did not add to the privileges and immunities of a citizen. It simply furnished an additional guarantee for the protection of such as he already had. No new voters were necessarily made by it. Indirectly it may have had that effect, because it may have increased the number of citizens entitled to suffrage under the constitution and laws of the states, but it operates for this purpose, if at all, through the states and the state laws, and not directly upon the citizen."

* * * * * * * *

"It is clear, therefore, we think, that the constitution has not added the right of suffrage to the privileges and immunities of citizenship as they existed at the time it was adopted.—Ibid., 171."

They concluded thus:

"Being unanimously of the opinion that the constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the constitution and laws of the several states which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment."

Again, in 1875, in United States vs Reese et al. (92 United States Reports, 214,) the court said:

"2. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution does not confer the right of suffrage; but it invests citizens of the United States with the right of exemption from discrimination in the elective franchise on account of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and empowers congress to enforce that right by appropriate legislation.

"3. The power of congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at state elections rests upon this amendment, and can be exercised by providing a punishment only when the wrongful refusal to receive the vote of a qualified elector at such election is because of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Before this amendment "it was as much the power of a state to exclude citizens of the United States from voting on account of race, as it was on account of age, property, or otherwise. Now it is not." (Ibid, 217.)

In the Happersett case the court quoted constitutional requirements of the original states, showed that some had moral, some educational and all property qualifications, and declared that none of them were touched by these amendments.

So far is this in any way shaken by the decision in Coles's case, quoted by the learned gentlemen. It was charged in that indictment, that Coles "being a judge of the county court of Pittsylvania county of that state, (Virginia,) and an officer charged by law with the selection of jurors to serve in the circuit and county court of said county in the year 1878, did then and there exclude and fail to select as grand and petit jurors certain citizens of said county of Pittsylvania of African race and black color, said citizens possessing all other qualifications prescribed by law and being by him, the said J. D. Coles, excluded from the jury list made out by him, as said judge, on account of their race, color, and previous condition of servitude, and for no other reason," contrary to act of congress of March 1, 1875. (18 Statutes at large, 336.)

It is therefore plain that the Coles case did not relate to suffrage, nor in any way change the decisions just cited on that subject.

Now will deny that any state may deny the right to vote to any persons, provided that she cannot deny it to any citizen of the United States "on account of race color, or previous condition of servitude." All will admit that, though the exception, the denial or abridgment is within state control, subject only to the danger of reduction of its representation, under article 2 of the fourteenth amendment.

Let us recur to that "But when the right to vote," at any of the elections there named, "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United states, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime."

Defining citizens of the United States in the words of the preceding section of the fourteenth amendment, we have the persons against whom the denial or abridgment is to operate declared to be adult male inhabitants of the state, born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not guilty of crime.

Will those who claim that as the foundation of "manhood suffrage" observe some of the difficulties of their broad conception? Suppose any hundred thousand illiterate men, born in the United States and from crime, should set out in Massachusetts and demand the right to vote, notwithstanding they paid no tax and could not read a word of the constitution of the United States, and should be refused—suppose this number, added to her idiots, insane, and paupers, large enough to affect her representation, should her representation be reduced? Suppose a sufficient number of naturalized foreigners in New York or citizens of this district should settle in Rhode Island and demand the right to vote simply because they were citizens of the United states, qualified under the fourteenth amendment, but not qualified under the law of that state, and be refused the right to vote, should her representation be reduced therefor?

Instead of encouraging each state to take care of its idiotic and insane, shall we have it thrusting them out of bed and away from its limits, lest their presence destroy its strength here and in the electoral college? The extreme advocates of "manhood suffrage" must say, "Yes, these denials of the right to vote must have the prescribed penalty." Again, an adult male citizen of the United states need be only an "inhabitant" of the state in which he would vote. An "inhabitant" is, according to Bouvier's Law Dictionary, "one who has his domicil in a place; one who has an actual fixed residence in a place." One's domicil is the place where he has located animo manendi. No length of time is necessary to fix inhabitancy or domicil.

May the "inhabitant" under the fourteenth amendment vote in spite of the requirements of so many months' residence? May he vote without regard to the district, parish, or county in which he lives? May citizens of a state refuse to register when required and yet vote? The extreme advocates of "manhood suffrage" must contend that the constitution of the United states the voter, and all these things are but abridgments of his right, and the states must make them at their peril.

Who, then, can protect the ballot-box? What regulation of the elective franchise is safe? What becomes of the sovereign will, thought of each state controlling its internal polity?

Not that idea is all wrong. The states ought to be liberal in this matter, but each judge for itself. Under the constitution all power to vote is in no state can impair the obligation of a contract. But a state may change its statutes of limitation, may enlarge its homestead and exemption laws, abolish imprisonment for debt and the like, though these things affect existing contracts. Under the constitution of the United States congress has exclusive control of interstate commerce. And yet a state may forbid the sale of intoxicating drinks in its limits, though it destroys the trade therein of its neighbors; may regulate the shipment and storage in its territory of gunpowder, nitro glycerine, and other dangerous articles in spite of any injury done to the owners living in another state. So long as these things are honestly done in order to preserve its own peace and prosperity, courts uphold them notwithstanding the constitution. And so all these prescribed qualifications of votes by state laws are not abridgements of the right to vote, but only regulations of the use of the franchise, and so long as they operate equally and upon all classes, congress should look liberally upon them as useful and necessary safeguards for intelligent and honest voting. It has no right to punish because of them.

In the light of the same decision, let us examine their second proposition, that representation may be decreased because men are denied the right to vote by fraud, intimidation, or violence. Cole's case declared that—

A state acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the state, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Whoever by virtue of public position under a state government deprives another of property, life or liberty, without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition, and as he acts in the name and for the state, and is clothed with the state's power, his act is that of the state. This must be so or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning. Then the state has clothed one of its agents with power to annul or to evade it.

But the constitutional amendment was ordained for a purpose. It was to secure equal rights to all persons; an i to insure to all persons the enjoyments of such rights power was given to congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Such legislation must act upon persons, not upon the abstract thing denominated a state, but upon the persons who are the agents of the state in the denial of the rights which were intended to be secured.

Concede for this argument that the principle applies to suffrage, will any contend that any of these states has passed any law authorizing fraud, intimidation, or violence to be put in force by its officers or agents? Mark! It must be by state action. What would be thought of democrats should they contend that New England should lose representation be ause, by threatening to close her shops and factories if Hancock were elected, she deprived him of votes, or that New York should suffer because John I. Davenport may have driven men from the polls by improper vi lence? How ridiculous would the republican be who should seek to deprive some state of a member because it might appear that many men were deterred from voting for Garfield by the famous forgery of the Morey letter! Violence, fraud, intimidation, come from individuals The only remedy for that is to punish their perpetrators under state and federal laws and rob violence, fraud, and intimidation of their fruits by the power of the house to judge of the election, qualification, and return of its members.

The comparison of the voters of 1876 and 1880 made by the gentleman from New York (Mr Crowley) is so utterly irrelevant that I might pass it over; but that might mislead The country knows that in 1876 the south was impelled by what she esteemed the grievous wrongs of Grant's administration to resist all efforts to carry those states for the republican party. In 1880 all our states were free. Hayes's administration and time had subdued our passions, if you please, and allayed our fears.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Crowley) boasted that the average vote of 1880 was 23,000 in each congressional district of state. The total vote of his own district was but 21,071. Considering their relative density of population and the circumstances of each case, Georgia voted in 1880 more liberally than did New York. In Georgia the vote in the first district was 19,977, in the second, 17,9.3; in the fourth, 17,122; in the fifth, 19,079; in the seventh, 22,299, and in the ninth, 21,244. The vote in the others was smaller, for reasons easily explained without attributing wrong to Georgia or any one in her borders. Blount's was smallest. He had but 8,373 because he had no opposition. Stephens received 11,341, and but 16 were cast against him His district contain d by the last census 212,947 souls. Did he or Blount obtain their election by those votes by fraud, intimidation, or violence? No one believes they did.

All this complaint against the south is unjust. The negroes in Georgia own five or six million dollars worth of property. But it is evenly distributed and our taxes are so light that none are burdened. Very few of them are required to pay any but a poll tax. By our constitution, article 7, paragraph 3, "no poll tax shall be levied except for educational purposes, and such tax shall not exceed $1 annually upon each poll." Every dollar so paid is handed by divided to educational purposes. I mention this not only because it is pertinent, but the gentleman from New York (Mr Crowley) used car ain language touching education to which I would call attention.

It was this:

* * * * "And let me say in passing that the question of education is becoming one of the paramount questions of the present time. Thoughtful men, who are anxious for the perpetuity of our institutions are looking to the future welfare of this republic, are scanning closely the constitution to find whether or not there are any powers in it authorizing congress to take control of the whole subject of education for the nation and for all the states of the union."

Every political party pledges itself to encourage and foster popular education. None go further than to agree that the government may aid the states to carry on the work. Two bills are now pending on the subject, but neither goes beyond that limit. As I will have no other opportunity, I will say a few words about them.

The house bill (called the Goode bill) differs from the senate bill in two particulars, which we propose to notice: First, under it, to work a forfeiture of its share by any state for misapplication, congress must pronounce the judgment of forfeiture originally, instead of only having power. for one session, to reverse the judgment of forfeiture pronounced by the commissioner of education, as the senate bill provides; secondly, for one first ten years it provides for the distribution of the corpus and the interest of the fund in proportion to illiteracy

In considering the first point it will be observed that the time is not made upon the fact that supervisory control of this matter is reserved but upon the manner of exercising that control. Neither bill gives the national government the right to control education in the states. Both provide for turning over funds to the states to be applied under state laws. It is well enough to have the state officers make annual reports, as required by the senate bill. These reports furnish valuable information not easily overestimated. Concede that the general government in giving to the states has the right to prescribe the terms of the gift, and that misappropriation ought to work a forfeiture. But the question is not what terms shall she prescribe, but how shall this failure of compliance be ascertained and punished The object of the gift is to obtain free schools where they are not and to strengthen those now in existence. It is hoped that under this suggestion, impetus, and aid the states will make larger grants and establish broader systems for educating their children. But what is now may be struck in opposition by the fear that it is unsafe to build or enlarge a system the working of which may be destroyed, if disturbed by the judgment of one man, who may act from prejudice or caprice or from a mistake of law or fact? And so I, under the senate bill that judgment must be pronounced on the 1st of September annually and can only be reversed by an appeal to congress at its very next session. In the meantime no notice of objections need be given to the states; no hearing is provided for ex-parte upon appeal, and then to the first time of a tribunal crowded with other matter which must be attended to and perhaps rent by the passions of parties contending for the prizes of a national election I invoke no higher or graver consideration of policy in this discussion. Upon the low plane of dealing with states as we would with any most ordinary litigants the proposed method is bad in a business point of view, un-American as a practice, and unwise in policy.

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Close scanning will discover no power in this government to control "this whole subject of education for the nation, and for all the states of the union." Every political party pledges itself to encourage and foster popular education. None go further than to agree that the government may aid the states to carry on the work. Two bills are now pending on the subject, but neither goes beyond that limit. As I will have no other opportunity, I will say a few words about them.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling upland closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 7-16; in New York, 11 9-16; in Atlanta, 10½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, cooler fair weather, westerly veering to northerly winds, rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. KIMBALL HOUSE, February 28, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29 90	37	62	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29 99	41	44	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.15	50	56	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.17	57	85	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.14	60	88	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.11	66	64	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.10	50	58	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.15	42	65	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.19	57	75	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.16	49	45	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29 96	51	40	W	Brisk	.00	Clear.

* Six per cent. being complete saturation

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh 6 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLAN A, GA., February 28, 1880

Time	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.78	29	63	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	29 94	43	53	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2 p. m	29 81	46	47	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2.31	29.	2 45	46	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29 97	39	58	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29 98	37	62	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29 885 | Maximum ther.....60
Mean daily ther.....4 2 | Minimum ther.....37
Mean daily humid .....56 0 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PR [illegible]

Rogers & Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from Limoges (white ware from Germany, Bohemian and French Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
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Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
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THE LARGEST BOTTLES.
We guarantee to give more and better Oil and at less price than any competitor.
THE SMALLEST MONEY.
mar13 d1y

HAVE YOUR
WATCHES REPAIRED,
BY SKILLED WORKMEN,
AT THE
WATCH FACTORY OF
J. P. STEVENS & CO
34 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar4 d1y feb20—

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Oyster Soup at Rollo's to night from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. mch1—1t

—Pacetti will give the boys another soup to-night mch1—1t

—Consumptives will find great nourishment in Victor Baby Food. 25 cents.
feb24 d1y thur sun tues

—Last Reception of the Ladies' Aid Society before Lent to-night at the Y. M. C. A. Piano Flute and Guitar, with Vocal accompaniment, Recitation and Reading, Auction of Fancy Articles. Refreshments at 10. Charming evening.

—Why do you continue to suffer with Neuralgia and distressing Headache when you can be readily relieved by Neuralgine. Thousands have been cured by it and why not you? For sale by Hutchison & Bro.
86 febe d1f—sun tues thur

—A series of 5 spel Temperance meetings was begun at the First Methodist church on last Wednesday night. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Evans, presided, and prayers and brief talks were made by members of the congregation an visitors. The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was represented, and ladies present were invit d to join it. Special prayer was offered for temperance bodies, and for all the tempted. The service was deeply interesting, and en ou ngine to all temperance people present. The Gosp l Temperance meetings will continue as follows: Sunday night, February 27th, at the Sixth Methodist church; sunday night, March 6th, at the Fifth Baptist; sunday night, March 13th, at St Paul's. Other announcements to follow. All temperance people and all those anxious for help or information on the subject, invited to each of the series.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—We regret to learn of the death of J. P. Marbut, an old and respected citizen of Lithonia, Ga., who died sunday with the measles.

—Mr. D. M Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Neagle, of Providence, R I., is in the city. He has been engaged in some extensive work to improve the water power in the vicinity of Columbia S C. His firm is engaged in furnishing plans and specifications of cotton factories and he called to see Messrs Elsas, May & Co., yesterday, about work in connection with the extensive cotton factory they are going to build.

—Dr. E J Hallock professor of chemistry in the S uthern medical college, has resigned his chair, and leaves to-day for the North. Dr. H. expresses himself disgusted with a city that has not sufficient enterprise to keep herself supplied with fuel in winter.

AT THE KIMBALL.

—C. Rowell, Rome.
—D. N. Humphreys, Dalton.
—Thomas Warren Akin, Cartersville.
—R. L. Wait and family, Stanton house, Chattanooga, Tenn.
—James M. Few and A. J. Williams, Madison.
—Charles Blackwell, Augusta
—R. Toombs, Miss Sallie DuBose, Miss Bettie DuBose, G. W. Duncan, T. Berwell Green and S. H. Hardeman, wife and child, Washington.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—Bill Arp.
—P. W Meldrim, Savannah.
—Judge F. D. Dismuke, Griffin.
—Judge Clifford Anderson, Macon.
—Colonel B. G. Lockett, Albany, Ga.
—L. W. Copen and wife, Bloomington, Ill.
—Judge Philip B. Robinson, Greensboro, Ga.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CAPITOL-LODGE NO 60, I. O. O. F.
ATLANTA, GA., February 3d, 1881.

To the Officers and Members of Capitol Lodge, No 60 I. O. O. F.

Brothers—Your committee appointed to consider and report upon the death of the only daughter of Brother J. W. Rollo, report as follows:

Whereas, On the 8th day of January 1881, The Great Author of our existence that giveth and taketh away, was pleased to enter the circle of one of the happiest of families and gather to himself the lovely and intelligent (Baby) Luella, aged 11 years daughter of our esteemed brother, J W Rollo, and whereas, our brother feels so deeply the loss of his only child and idol of his household. Therefore, Be it resolved by this lodge,

First—That we extend to our afflicted brother and his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathies in their sore bereavement.

Second—That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished Brother Rollo.

J. S. GOODWIN,
L. C. BUTLER,
Committee.

A true copy.
J. A. ANDERSON,
Recording Secretary.

IN LIMBO.

SKELTON'S MURDERER CAPTURED

After Five Days of Freedom Henry Hill is Returned to the Jail From Which he Escaped by Killing his Jailer—What he Says of the Killing.

About two o'clock this morning Captain Aldridge and Officer Moss, of the Atlanta police force, returned from Hartwell, whither they went Sunday last with blood hounds, to aid in the capture of Henry Hill, who murdered Jailer Skelton, Tuesday night last, an account of which was published in this paper, and thereby effected his release from jail.

From Captain Aldridge a CONSTITUTION reporter learns that Hill was captured Sunday evening last. When the news of the capture reached Hartwell the people went wild with joy and in a short time the entire village turned out to see the sheriff as he brought the murderer in and safely lodged him in jail.

He was captured about 3 o'clock by Messrs. Seymour and Coker, two citizens of Elbert county. They found him in the woods near where they lived, in Goshen district of Elbert county, about three miles from Bowman.

These gentlemen had gone out after the rain for a walk, and in going through a piece of woods came up on him sitting down by a fire roasting a potato for his dinner.

They commenced talking to him, and very soon noticed his double thumb which, from the description of him, made them confident that he was Skelton's murderer. Being unarmed they told him quietly that they were looking for him, as some one had stolen a dollar from a poor woman in the neighborhood, and that he must go with them to see if she could identify him. Hill made no resistance, but went with them and as soon as they got him to a house they secured him by tying him. They then took him to Bowman and from there brought him to Hartwell where they delivered him to the sheriff.

The excitement when he was brought in was intense, and there was some indications that he would be lynched. Better reason and judgment however prevailed and he was put in jail and securely confined right on the spot where he committed the terrible deed, where he will be kept until he can be tried at Hart superior court the regular term of which is the third Monday in March next, when he will be properly tried and punished for this terrible offense. Henry is a large, muscular negro, and last night seemed perfectly indifferent. He talked freely of his escape and his wanderings after he got out of jail, but was very careful to say nothing about the murder in the jail, before he made his escape. When interrogated about that he would reply "that he would not talk about that."

He said he had lost all hopes of getting away, for from the active pursuit for him, he thought there were no chances; and when taken, was just wandering, he knew not whither. The whole country had been on the hunt ever since Hill's escape, and hundreds of citizens were after him. The river was guarded for 15 or 20 miles, and on Saturday evening his pursuers were in half an hour of him. The promptness of the governor in offering a reward of $100 did a great deal of good, and his action has put the people under many obligations to him.

The greatest trouble in the whole race after him was the want of blood-hounds In the race on Saturday several persons occasionally got sight of him, but before they could capture him, Henry would give them the slip and get away.

On Saturday evening the citizens determined to have some dogs, and Mr. E. B. Benson dispatched Colonel Foreacre from Bowersville to send men and dogs from Atlanta if possible to procure them here.

Colonel Foreacre, with his usual kindness and promptness, at once found the men and dogs and sent them by an extra train to Bowersville, arriving there with them Sunday night about 9 o'clock. They arrived there about an hour before the prisoner was brought in, and had he not been caught, they would have had a lively race for Hill Monday.

When Captain Aldridge left Hartwell the excitement was running high. There was a crowd of two to three hundred people around the jail and a continued addition was being made thereto constantly by those coming from the country. Judge Lynch may yet save the court trouble and the state expense.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Large Audience Greet the Rev. R. J. Cook and Mr J. N. Stearnes, at the Temperance Hall Last Night.

For several days past the town has been flooded with posters announcing a citizens' temperance meeting for Monday night and in response thereto a large audience assembled at the Temperance hall, 65 Whitehall street, last night.

Mr. H. I. Kimball called the meeting to order and announced the following as the programme for the evening:

1 Music—Anthem by choir.
2 Opening prayer.
3 Music—Anthem by choir.
4 Address—Rev. R. J. Cook.
5 Duett.
6 Ou special work.
7 Address—J. N. Stearnes.
8 Cornet solo.

The anthem was beautifully rendered by a choir of eight, under the leadership of Professor Harmsden, with Miss Miller at the organ.

The opening prayer was by the Rev. E. Q. Fuller and was an appropriate and feeling petition for Divine aid to the temperance cause.

The Rev. Mr. Cook was introduced by Mr. Kimball and began his remarks by saying that temperance was a subject upon which but little new argument could be made. He advocated the suppression of liquor traffic by legislation.

Mr H I. Kimball then addressed the audience briefly. He narrated his early experience and told why he was a temperance worker.

At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced Mr Stearnes, who is secretary of the National Temperance association and corresponding secretary and publishing agent of the National Temperance Advocate, published in New York.

His remarks evidenced throughout a thorough understanding of the cause in which he is enlisted and indicated a determination on his part to wage a ceaseless war against intemperance until he or his enemy should conquer.

When the programme had been completed the meeting adjourned

The children's meeting on Sunday was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The officers of the lodge exhibited a thorough knowledge of their several parts. The poem recited by little Miss Willie Powers was almost perfect in recitation; the original speech by Master Willie Austell was replete with good sense, and reflected great credit on the youthful speaker. The duet by Misses Ozburn and Miller was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. Mr. Stearnes delivered an address.

Accident to Atlanta Citizens.

Quite an excitement was cau ed throughout the city yesterday by the announcement of an accident on the Mobile and New Orleans railroad. In a short time after the rumor began to circulate the bulletin office was besieged by those whose friends had left for New Orleans. Each one seemed anxious to know the fate of friends who might be aboard the train, and many were the signs of relief when it was learned that the accident was only si ght.

On the train to which the accident happened, there were several Atlanta people but with two exceptions they escaped uninjured. From these two, Messrs. L. C Jones and T. J. Day, telegrams have been received by friends, which we publish herewith:

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—Mrs. L. C. Jones, 55 Marietta street: I am hurt in the hip and shoulder; nothing serious. Lost all my baggage. L. C JONES.

MOBILE, February 27.—Bad accident; sleeper turned over; cut over left eye; sewed up and getting along all right; no danger. T. J. DAY.

Another telegram was received by Mr. Day from his son after his arrival in New Orleans stating that he had arrived safely.

The Bohemian Glass Blowers.

The first exhibition of the Bohemian glass blowers was given in one of the rooms on the first floor of the Young Men's library building last evening. The attendance was very good Professors Woodruffe and Carling charmed the audience with the manufacture of birds, ships, decanters, smoking pipes, baskets and other articles which were distributed to the audience. The manufactured fancy glass work which is on exhibition is worthy of attention. The model of the Corliss engine, built entirely of glass and run by steam is a novelty.

There is a collection of spun glass work, such as silkers, bonnets, hats, mats, etc, and a doll with a $2,000 glass dress on. Every visitor is presented with a ticket which entitles him or her to a vote for the handsomest baby in the city. The voting will take place Saturday and the successful youngster will be presented with a fifty dollar case of glass specimens. Matinees every day from 2 to 4 and exhibition also from 7 to 9 p m

For the Benefit of St Philip's.

Last night the Markham house ball room was well filled with a select audience drawn thither by the announcement of an entertainment for the benefit of St. Philip's church. The neat and tasty decoration of the room gave everything a beautiful appearance, and added no little to the pleasure of the evening. A varie programme was presented, and every part excellently executed. "The Sioux Chief's Daughter," as read by Miss J. W. Avery was plaudits from the audience, whilst a duet by Mr and Miss Cody was well received. Those present surely felt abundantly repaid for their attendance.

John Endres & Co.

A few days ago THE CONSTITUTION met Mr. Endres, of John Endres & Co., whisky distillers, of St. Louis, who was in the city. The whiskeys manufactured by the firm have a wide reputation for purity and excellence. They are for sale in Atlanta by C. J Wolmeister and Philip Breitenbucher, where connoisseurs can call around and sample for themselves. One of the most tasty and artistic calendars ever issued is used as an advertisement by the house.

THE ORDER OF BEN ADHEM.

A New Fight Against Intemperance.

It was with great pleasure that I instituted, on Wednesday evening last, a temp lodge of this new order among the enlisted men at the barracks, and as I am anxious to start the good work in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, I have taken this opportunity to explain the plan of work and principles of the order.

The object of the new order is to unite fraternally men and women of every profession, business or occupation, for the purpose of establishing a systematic co opera tive plan of work for the moral improvement and elevation of our fellow men; to discourage the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; to discourage the general use of whisky, brandy, rum and gin as a beverage; to abolish the pernicious custom known as treating; to establish in every city and town places of amusement, reading rooms, etc., free from temptations and evil influences. Hoping with divine assistance to benefit our fellowmen.

The order has two pledges—the first is required from all members; the second only from such who desire to take it, or who are unable to live up to the requirements of the first pledge

PLEDGE NO. 1.

I, A. B., do hereby solemnly promise on my word of honor, before Almighty God, and in the presence of this company, that I will, with Divine assistance, abstain from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; and that I will endeavor to use all the gifts of God with moderation and temperance. And I further promise that I will never drink in public, either directly or indirectly, at another's expense; and that I will not ask, offer or allow anyone to drink at my expense, commonly known as treating. That I will do all in my power to discourage the habitual use of whisky, brandy, rum and gin, and its common use as a beverage. And further, if I find that the pledge is insufficient to keep me from the excessive use of liquor, or if any lodge considering that I have not properly kept my pledge, demand that I take the pledge of total abstinence, and I further promise that I will honorably obey the said demand, and do all in my power to keep to it faithfully To all of which I pledge my sacred word of honor.

PLEDGE NO. 2

I, A. B., do solemnly renew my former pledge, and in addition do solemnly promise, with divine assistance, to abstain entirely from the use of spirituous or malt liquor, wine or cider as a beverage, so long as I remain a member of this Order To all of which I solemnly pledge my word of honor.

I will thus be seen that the order proposes to open the battle on intemperance by a new plan of attack. She does not ask men to take a pledge of total abstinence, nor does she make any attack upon those who do not feel that it is wrong for them to take a glass of wine or beer.

Her purpose is to ask all good men and women to come forward and join in a good work, without attempting to bind them to any prescribed fanatical idea of total abstinence.

She asks them first, as an example, to come forward and publicly proclaim their intention to discourage the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, and to promise to use all God's gifts with moderation and temperance We say to them if you do not feel that drink is injurious; if you are not willing to give it up, nevertheless join us in our effort to drive out the strong drinks and substitute beer and wine as the beverage of the people.

Second, To break up this absurd and pernicious custom of treating. In other words, if you must drink do not lead others to drink by practicing this social custom that is unknown in any country but our own, and is fast making us a nation of drunkards.

Third, Help surround our fellow-men with such associations as will keep them from this temptation. Help us to educate temperance.

Total abstinence may have, and probably has saved many drunkards. Ben Adhem has a total abstinence pledge for those who need it; although she does not require anyone to take it for life. If on total abstinence men has and never can reach those who do not feel the need for such a pledge, and who are unwilling to take it. It never can unite everyone in the good work.

Ben Adhem's object is not so much to save drunkards as to prevent young men from becoming drunkards. To bring every one under her influence; to ask them to make a manly promise, and to join us in fighting the demon of intemperance.

A meeting will soon be called for the purpose of attempting to organize the work in Atlanta Should any one desire any further information concerning the order I will be happy to give it.

McPherson barracks. G. A. WHISTLER, Sup. Ex.

The Renfroe Case

ATLANTA, February 28, 1881.—Editors Constitution: In the issue of yesterday's under the head of "A Mistake Corrected," you give a statement as to certain facts in connection with the Renfroe injunction case. As this litigation is of public interest, and as the facts as stated in the opinion of the chief justice are precisely those shown by the record, it is proper that the report of the case as it will appear in the volume of the Georgia Reports, so far as it relates to the qualification or justification of the securities on the bond of 1877, should be given. It was not claimed either in the abstract of the attorney general or in his argument that such sureties had justified His reply to the charge in the bill was simply that the requirement as to justification was directory only and a failure in that particular did not affect the liability of the bondsmen The report of the case upon this point will be as follows:

The act of 1876, supplement to the code, section 9, provides thus: "Each security on the bond of the treasurer shall make oath that he is bona fide worth over and above his debts, exemptions and liabilities of all kind, property in realty and personalty not less than some specified sum, to be stated in said oath, which oath shall be attached to said bond, and recorded therewith." No such oath by any one of the securities was attached to the bond; but that instrument closed with this language: "And further, the securities, each for himself, on oath, says that he is bona fide worth over and above his debts, exemptions and liabilities of all kinds, property in realty and personalty not less than the sum placed opposite his name herein. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of" Then follows the attestation (omitting the names of the principal and securities) thus: "James M. Goldsmith, notary public, Fulton county, Georgia, witnessed the signature of the first seven to this board, and J. W. Renfroe as principal. J. M. Goldsmith and J. W. Murphy signed in my presence, W. T. Newman, notary public, Fulton county, Georgia, March 10, 1877. The names from A. J. Haines to E. H. Hollifield inclusive, signed in my presence, E A Sullivan, notary public and ex officio J P W C., March 10, 1877. F. R. Greiner signed in my presence, Clement C. Brown, ordinary W. C."

It does not appear from the attestation of the officers before whom the oath must have been made, if made at all, that any one of the securities swore to any fact. There was a failure to justify by any of the securities sworn to, in the following particulars: 1st. No oath was taken at all so far as the bond shows. 2d. No amount was specified in the form of oath inserted in the bond. 3d. No oath was attached to said bond and recorded therewith."

In the use of the language "not less than the sum placed opposite his name herein," the draughtsman evidently referred to a preceding portion of the bond wherein it was provided that the principal should be bound "in the sum of $200,000, and each of said securities in the sum opposite to his name, that is to say: T. J. Smith, in the sum of $10,000; J. K. Hines, in the sum of $5 000, tc., etc."

It is perhaps proper to add that the bond when prepared in the executive office, or wherever it was prepared, was so framed as to embrace within it an oath for the securities, but when in fact executed, no such oath was taken, or, at least, the attestation does not show that any such affidavit was made Had the bond shown on its face that the oath as found in that instrume t had been taken by the sureties, whether the supreme court would have held that a compliance with the statute which prescribes as above set forth, it is not necessary to discuss, as the point was not in the case. The case was argued and decided as the record presented it, and this brief statement, which it is always the duty of the reporter to prepare, and which the chief justice marked on his decision at the time of its delivery specially should be prepared and printed in the official reports, will enable the public to understand the question made and decided in all its bearings. I am, very truly yours,

HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court of Georgia.

Resolutions — Hibernian Benevolent Society.

At the monthly meeting, February 16, 1881, the chair appointed the following committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of late Brother Thomas F. Grady, who died December 2, 1880.

On the 30th day of August, 1866, our late brother joined our ranks, and his counsel for the past 14 years and 4 months has been appreciated, which are now on the records

Be it resolved, That in the death of our late Brother T omas F. Grady, this society acknowledges the loss of one of its most useful members and officers of the relief committee

Resolved, That a blank page in our minute book be suitable inscribed to his memory

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary to the family of the deceased member with our heartfelt sympathy for their irreplorable loss.

JOHN ELSWORTH,
A. CONNOLLY,
THOMAS NUNAN,
Committee.

"Lightning Never Strikes Twice in the Same Place."

The above old adage is contradicted by the experience of the employes of the well-known wholesale worsted house of I. Herrman, No. 334 Canal street, New York, where within a brief year two gentlemen, Mr Lichtenstein, the cashier, received $10 000, and in the January drawing Mr David Leovi, a leading salesman, received $15.000—both by the expenditure of a single dollar in the purchase of half a ticket in the monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery from M. A. Dauphin, No. 319 Broadway, New York city, or as well of the same person at New Orleans, Louisiana. The next drawing occurs on March 8th

mar1—d6wlw

The Cincinnati Southern and the People of the South.

Cincinnati Gazette

Colonel Brent Arnold, general agent of the Louisville short Line, received a dispatch from General Freight Agent Culp, of the Louisville and Nashville, yesterday to resume receiving freight for Atlanta proper and points on the Western and Atlantic railroad, but to decline, as heretofore, all offerings for points south and east of Atlanta and east of Calera, Montgomery and Birmingham. An article in the Gazette yesterday morning, referring to this matter, stated that the Western and Atlantic had become very much offended at the arbitrary order of the Louisville and Nashville, and had notified the Cincinnati Southern that all empty cars hereafter would be given to it. This, of course, would give the Southern all the business on the Western and Atlantic and Atlanta proper. The Gazette article was telegraphed to Mr. Culp and the above telegram to Colonel Arnold is the answer. If the Louisville and Nashville cars have been detained in the rejected territory it only proves culpable negligence and incapacity on the part of the local agents, and a great lack of management on the part of the Louisville and Nashville people to permit such a state of things to exist. The plain truth of the matter is, however, that the Louisville and Nashville railway monopoly has grown to such proportions that it feels safe in overriding all interests of the people dependent on that system of roads as a means of communication with the markets of the country. Were it not for the Cincinnati southern, the merchants of Cincinnati could not ship a pound of freight to their customers located between Central Alabama and the Atlantic ocean, and the southern Tennessee line and the Gulf of Mexico, except via Baltimore or Richmond. The same benefits are accruing in the territory referred to as to Cincinnati. This arbitrary ruling or the Louisville and Nashville is only a foretaste of what the people may expect as a regular thing, should that corporation ever get control of the transportation interests of the south On the lines controlled by the Louisville and Nashville company there seems to be cars enough to do all the business and to spare. It is only the territory lying beyond their lines that they are trying to crush. In the prompt action of the Western and Atlantic will, in a measure, defeat the scheme. It could not, however—in fact, it would be as helpless as a babe in the jaws of a lion—if it were not for the Cincinnati Southern, which gives it an outlet to the north independent of the Louisville and Nashville. No doubt the Western and Atlantic will now appreciate the Southern if it never did before And the people in the prescribed territory will, without a doubt, understand how very important the southern is to them, and patronize it accordingly. The action of the Louisville and Nashville ought to be sufficient evidence that it cares no more for the interests of this or that locality than if they did not exist at all As the case now stands, the only outlet and inlet to the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, and eastern Alabama is via the Cincinnati Southern, and were it not for it would be completely cutoff in Atlanta Chattanooga, and could have to get their supplies via a very circuitous and expensive route. this opportunity we not needed to prove to the people of the south that their interests and Cincinnati's are identical, and that the Southern is the only link that binds them together they knew that before. But they did not know before how very indifferent the Louisville and Nashville officials were to them and their interests. The Southern was built by the people of Cincinnati, is controlled by them and is operated to promote their commercial and industrial interests, and those of the whole south. It is the people's great thoroughfare between the north and south. The Louisville and Nashville road is owned, controlled, and operated solely in the interests of a clique in New York City Its every act proves this. It is useless to attempt to reason with any promoter of the industrial interests of the proscribed and snubbed people in the states referred to.

Miss Eleanor Calhoun.

The above new star will soon make her appearance before an Atlanta audience. Pretty graceful and of very decided talent, Deffre's opera house will doubtless be crowded at her performances. In her company are professionals of decided ability: Bartou Hill, who ranks deservedly high; J. F. Malone, an educated gentleman of talent far above ordinary; Mrs Jane Germain, first cousin to Joseph Jefferson; E. A. Sawtelle, late of the Lavender company; Mr. G. W. Deshan, in comedy, while other professionals of decided distinction are embraced in the organization.

The Young Ladies' Cooking Club.

This popular social organization, which has grown in favor since its beginning, will hold its last meeting for the season, this evening at the governor's mansion. The young ladies will be assisted in fancy costumes and will evince their proficiency of the culinary art in a most graceful and bewitching manner. Let all the members attend.

Judge Warner.

Last night Judge Warner was much weaker physically, but his mind is clear, and he fully realizes his situation. He still suffers much pain. He is now attended by Dr F H. Orme, who says that Judge Warner's condition is exceeding critical, and that his chance of recovery is very small His sickness may result in a long and very painful confinement.

Nice Butter.

We were presented yesterday with an exquisitely decorated roll of butter which came from the farm of Mrs. Sampson Culpepper, in Warren county. We tender our thanks to the donor, Mrs Jennie Culpepper, of our city.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Henry J. Knox was before Judge Smith yesterday and gave bond for his appearance to-day, when he will answer a charge of illicit distilling.

The Church Services.

The sermons are crowded out this morning, but will appear in our next issue.

Our reporter asked Mr John H Inman say in his interview of sunday morning's issue "that he feared that the exposition would share the fate which now awaits the world's fair of 1883"—meaning failure This was not the impression he intended to convey. He meant to say that unless Atlanta and the south felt interes enough in the enterprise to take a decided lead in the stock subscripti-on, then it would probably share the fate of the world's fair of 1883. Mr. Inman is a firm believer in the great success of the exposition, and thinks New York, at the proper time, will do her part.

The Gate City National Bank
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Capital, $155,000.00.
Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.
L. J. HILL, President. | L. M. HILL, Vice President. | EW'D B. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.
jan6—d1y hsd fin col

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.
DO A GENERAL
Banking Business,
BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.
jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 28, 1881

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	108@110	Sav. City 8s, new	85@ 87
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City	90@100
Georgia 7s, 1890, 121	@128	Columbus City, 8s	85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@105
Georgia 8s	122@114	Central R. R. 7s	118@115
Western R. R.	110	W. & A. R. R. Lessee	10 per ct.
Ala. 1st m'tge	116@118	income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@ 75
Atlanta W'r'ks	108@110	do. Class A small	73@ 75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class C 7s	87@ 90
Atlanta 10s	114@116		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R	113@114	South Western R. R.	111@113
Augusta R. R	109@111	Atlanta St. B. R.	165@167
A. & W. P. R. R	121@123		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK February 28.—11 a. m.—The stock market opened fairly steady, and in many cases a shade higher, but has since declined a shade. Before the first board, however, a rather free selling movement resulted in a decline in which the entire list participated, ranging from ¼@2 per cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph, Delaware and Lackawanna and Texas and Union and Pacific leading. On the upward movement, Sutro and Speculation became firmer and a recovery of ¼@1¼ per cent took place.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Noon.—Stocks weak Money 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull and heavy. Governments dull and nominal. State Bonds ¾@¾ higher.

Sterling—Money 6@7 Exchange $4.76@$4.77 Government bonds firm; new fives 100¾; four and a half per cents 111¾; four per cents 112¾. State Bonds dull.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The stock market was irregular in the early dealings but after the first board the entire list became weak and a decline was recorded ranging from ⅛ to 1¾ per cent, latter in Western Union. Canada Southern recorded at 53¾. Northwest, Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Hannibal and St. Joe, Denver and Rio Grande, 3¼; New Jersey Central 5½; Union Pacific 4¾ Nashville and Chattanooga 3¼. At the second board speculation became firmer and subsequently fell off a fraction, but in the late dealings the market again became strong and closed at an advance from the lowest point of ¼ to 2¾ per cent. The transactions aggregated 556,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	108	Preferred	119
Ga 7s mort'e	110	Delaware & Lack	119½
Ga do gold	115	N Jersey Central	102¾
Louisiana consols	61¾	Reading	93¾
North Carolina	32	Ohio & Miss	41¾
N Carolina new	20¾	Mobile & Ohio	20¾
Funding	12¾	Hannibal & St Joe	34¾
Special tax	8¾	St. L. & Sa. Fran	42
Tennessee	52¾	do Preferred	62
Tennessee new	52	do first preferred	91½
Virginia 6s	30	Union Pacific	114¾
Virginia new	30	Houston & Texas	65
Consolidated	112	Pacific Mail	33¾
Deferred	13	Adams Express	125
Panama	210	Wells & Fargo	117
Fort Wayne	132	American	90
Chicago & Alton	131¾	United States	54
Hariem	140	Consolidated coal	30
Michigan Central	112¾	Quicksilver	14¾
St. Paul	106	Preferred	42
N. Y. Central	144	Chicago & N. W	121¾
Erie	46¾	do. Preferred	138
Lake Shore	104¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac	43
Illinois Centrel	138¾	do. Preferred	83¾
N., C. & St. L	80¾	Memphis & Char'n	61
Louis'e & Nash	86¾	Rock Island	135¾
Pitsb'g F. W. & C	130	Western Union	106

*Offered.
Sub-treasury balances not given.

PARIS, February 28—3:00 p. m.—Rentes 83f 60c.
LONDON, February 28—4 00 p. m.—Erie 46¾.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 28, 1881

New York—Futures opened strong at prices 10 @14 points above saturday's closing figures. This demonstration at the beginning amounts to nothing serious, however, as the general undertone appears to be unmoved, and great steadiness prevailed throughout the day. The opening and closing figures were identical and the inclination of the market is extremely uncertain. Spots opened and closed firm, but we note steadiness during the day; middling still held at 11 9-16c. Net receipts for two days amount to 45,385 bales; export 47,628 bales; stock 863,780 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.	CLOSED.
March	11 53@11 58	11 43@11 44
April	11 50@11 51	11 53@11 54
May	11 67@11 68	11 67@11 68
June	11 79@11 80	11 79@11 80
July	11 88@	11 89@11 89
August	11 94@11 93	11 93@11 94
September	11 47@	11 44@11 46
October	11 02@	11 03@11 05
November	10 85@10 87	10 81@10 84

Closed steady. sales 157,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed firm. Spots — Uplands 6 7-16d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,200 bales were American; receipts 9,665; American 6,750.

While a firmer feeling was felt in our market to-day, we are able to note no change in quotations. Being the last day little faith is put in the advance of New York futures, and the impression is that the market will immediately drop off The tone of the market lacks that substantial feeling that usually attends a permanent advance. Receipts for to-day amount to 299 bales, of which 47 bales were received from wagons. Cotton is held firmer at the following figures: Good middling 11¼c; middling 10¾c; strict low middling 10¼c; low middling 10¼c; strict good ordinary 9¾c; good ordinary 9½c; ordinary 7¾c; tinges 10¼c; stain 6@9c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	47
Air Line Railroad	81
Georgia Railroad	81
Central Railroad	2
Western and Atlantic Railroad	58
West Point Railroad	118
Total	299
Receipts previously	117,868
Total	118,167
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	119,949
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	20,608
Shipments previously	98,670
By local consumption previously	671
Total	99,941
Stock on hand	20,608

The following is our comparative table:

Receipts to-day	299
Same day last year	73
Showing an increase of	226
Receipts since September